FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY SYDNEY 1869

The Sydney Morning Herald.

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No. 10,042.—VOL. LXII. THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1870. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 25th instant, at her residence, 114, William-street, the wife of EDWARD TIGHE, of a son.

On the 25th instant, at her residence, Randwick, Mrs. EDWIN T. SAYERS, of a daughter.

On the 26th instant, at her residence, Wardie, Homebush, Mrs. BOWDEN, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 16th instant, at Port Macquarie, Mr. JOSEPH THOMAS CRIDGEY, aged 25 years, of the Electric Telegraph Department.

On the 17th instant, at his residence, Horton-street, Port Macquarie, JOHN PLATT, aged 42 years, native of Liverpool, England.

On the 26th instant, at Smith-street, Parramatta, ARABELLA CAROLINE, only daughter of BRINSLEY G. SHERIDAN, Police Magistrate of Cardwell, in the colony of Queensland, aged 8 years.

On the 27th instant, at his residence, Macquarie-street, JOHN ARMSTRONG, surveyor, aged 78 years.

On the 27th instant, at her father's residence, Fairfield, Windsor, ELIZABETH, wife of THEODORE CHARLES BADGERY, Esq., aged 22 years.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship,

MALTA,

1942 tons, 500 horse-power,

N. J. Skottowe, commander,

will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on THURSDAY, the 11th August, 1870, at 9 a.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 8th, and specie and parcels until 3 p.m. of the 9th.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINES, apply to

HENRY MOORE, Agent.

Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 14th July, 1870.

An allowance of 20 per cent. on the charge for Return Passengers is made to Passengers from Australia to Europe (or vice versa), re-embarking within six months from day of landing; and to Passengers from Australia to India (or vice versa) re-embarking within three months.

SAN FRANCISCO AND OVERLAND TO ENGLAND.—THE CALIFORNIAN, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN MAIL LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

Under Contract for a Monthly Mail Service, carrying the European and American mails, and leaving Sydney on the 30th of each month at 4 p.m.

The splendid English and American Steamships—

A1 S.S. CITY OF MELBOURNE ......1500 tons
" WONGA WONGA ....1550 "
" AJAX ....2000 "
" JOHN L. STEPHEN ....2500 "

Time occupied to San Francisco..............31 days
" from San Francisco to Liverpool..16 "

Total, about ....47 "

Parties proceeding to the United States, Canada, Great Britain, France, Germany, or any other part of Europe, should avail themselves of this route, which is admitted to be a perfect pleasure trip. Two months are allowed for transit by rail through America—the scenery being among the grandest in the world. Invalids need have no hesitation in taking this route, which is through calm seas and fine climates—the greatest comfort can be relied on both by sea and rail. Experienced surgeons accompany the steamers.

The line, being now permanently established, and all connections arranged, can be fully relied on, and through passages can be secured at the following rates:—

To or from San Francisco.	New York.	Liverpool.
1st class.. £40 0 0	£63 0 0	£76 10 0
2nd class.. 30 0 0	48 0 0	56 0 0
3rd class.. 20 0 0	33 0 0	38 0 0

With a reduction of 10 per cent. for return tickets.

Early application is necessary, as only a limited number of passengers will be taken, to secure comfort.

For further particulars in regard to passages and freights apply at the Head Office, Grafton Wharf; or to Messrs. E. METCALFE and CO., No. 3, Bridge-street.

H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO and OVERLAND to ENGLAND.—The s. s. WONGA WONGA, John Stewart, commander, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m. Immediate application is necessary to secure berths. Apply to H. H. HALL, U.S. Consul, Grafton Wharf.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.

TO MELBOURNE.—City of Adelaide, Tuesday afternoon, at 4.

TO AUCKLAND.—Auckland, 48 hours after arrival.

TO HUNTER RIVER.—Collaroy, to-night, Thursday, at 11; and Coonanbara, Saturday night, at 11.

TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Coonanbara, Wednesday night, at 11. Goods for Martin's Wharf, Miller's Forest, forwarded per Collaroy on Monday night.

TO BRISBANE.—City of Brisbane, to-morrow afternoon, Friday, at 4.

TO MARYBOROUGH.—Havilah, early.

TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Balclutha, Wednesday afternoon, at 4.

TO BROAD SOUND and Pioneer River.—Balclutha will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Tinonee.

TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Port Denison.—Boomerang, on or about Friday, 5th August.

FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Steamer weekly.

Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.

NO CARGO received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.

FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.'S—STEAM to the HUNTER. TO-MORROW (Friday) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.

On MONDAY MORNING, at 7, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

Goods received for Miller's Forest, on Friday.

F. J. THOMAS, Manager.

Offices—foot of Market-street.

C. AND N. E. S. N. COMPANY'S steamship SUSANNAH CUTHBERT for GRAFTON, via NEWCASTLE, twenty-four hours after arrival. Offices—Commercial Wharf. C. WISEMAN, Manager.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.—For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The BALLINA, TO-MORROW (Friday) NIGHT, at 9 o'clock (if arrived).

For the MANNING RIVER direct.—The FIRE KING, TO-MORROW, Friday, at noon.

No cargo received after 11 o'clock for the Manning.

For the MACLEAY RIVER, via PORT MACQUARIE.—The PLATYPUS, twenty-four hours after arrival.

W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

STEAM TO THE RICHMOND RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The WAIMEA, on the 29th, or 48 hours after arrival. Cargo delivered at Casino and the Arms by steam drogher.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND, calling at all Ports.—The steamship

CLAUD HAMILTON,

will be dispatched from MELBOURNE on the 6th August, via Bluff.

Through tickets to and from all New Zealand ports issued by the undersigned.

For rates of passage, freight, and any information, apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents, 3, Bridge-street.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN, CALLING AT EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—Steamship CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, on MONDAY, August 8th, at 4 p.m. WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—REGULAR WEEKLY COMMUNICATION, by steamships

YOU YANGS and DANDENONG,

which will be dispatched as follows:—

YOU YANGS,

FRIDAY, July 29th, at 4 p.m.,

calling at EDEN,

from Struth's (late Q. S. N. Co.'s) Wharf, with passengers and cargo. The saloon is amidships.

Fares—£4; return tickets, £6 10s.

Return tickets available for two months.

The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessels, with enclosed cabins for females and families.

MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

Struth's Wharf.

WANTED, SHIPS for BANDA, TERNATE, PADANG, SINGAPORE, OTAGO, and LYTTELTON, and also JAVA, and thence to EUROPE.

ELDRED and SPENCE, 62, Margaret-street.

FOR LONDON direct.—The well-known favourite A1 clipper ship LIBERATOR, 700 tons register, Alexander Levie, commander, has a large portion of her dead weight engaged, and will have quick dispatch.

Intending passengers are particularly requested to inspect the spacious saloon accommodation of this fine vessel.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Circular Quay, or to

LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO WOLLONGONG.—Hunter, THIS MORNING, at 9.

MERIMBULA.—Hunter, THIS MORNING, at 9.

KIAMA.—Illalong, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.

ULLADULLA.—Hunter, MONDAY, at 11 a.m.

CLYDE RIVER, Hunter, MONDAY, at 11 a.m.

SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, TUESDAY, at 11 p.m.

MORUYA.—KEMBLA, 23rd August.

BLACKWALL LINE OF PACKETS FROM MELBOURNE TO LONDON.

TO SAIL 20th AUGUST, Messrs. GREEN'S magnificent new clipper ship HIGHFLYER, 1100 tons, W. Harrison, commander.

FARES: £16 and upwards.

SALOON Cabins fitted with cabin furniture.

SECOND CABIN supplied with table utensils and steward's attendance.

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 364, George-street.

TO INTENDING PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.

The favourite passenger ship COMMISSARY will sail 10th September.

This ship with her splendid saloon accommodation offers, at reduced rates, all the advantages of the well known season ships.

Carries an experienced surgeon.

A cow will be put on board for the use of passengers.

Has room for a few intermediate passengers.

Apply on board, at Circular Quay, to Captain WAGSTAFF; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

Wool received at Talbot's.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—The S. S. WONGA WONGA will be dispatched on the 30th instant. Special accommodation for families this trip. Early application is necessary.

H. H. HALL, U. S. Consulate, Grafton Wharf.

FOR OVALAU, FIJI ISLANDS.—The clipper schooner YOUNG AUSTRALIAN, John Lake, master, so well and favourably known, will sail for the above port on MONDAY, the 1st August next.

To shippers and passengers the Young Australian offers special advantages, having made the last passage from Sydney to Ovalau and back, including detention, in forty-two days, the quickest on record.

The accommodation for passengers is superior to that of any vessel in this trade.

For freight or passage, for which early application is necessary (a large portion of freight and a number of berths being already engaged). Apply to

JOHN FRAZER and CO., York-street; or

E. VICKERY, Pitt-street.

FOR OVALAU, FIJI ISLANDS.—The regular trader METEOR, 279 tons, G. Browning, master, is now receiving cargo at the Grafton Wharf, and will sail on the 1st August.

Passengers may depend upon the punctuality of this vessel, and the cabin accommodation is superior to any other in the trade.

For freight or passage early application is necessary.

RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., 3, Wynyard-street.

FOR LEVUKA, FIJI, direct.—☞ The fine stock ship SUSAN, J. W. Hughes, master, is fast filling up engagements, and will be dispatched on or about 3rd August. Captain Hughes' success in the New Zealand trade entitles him to support of shippers. Early application is necessary to ensure space.

For all particulars of freight or passage, apply to JAMES THORNE, Exchange-corner.

HANNAH BROOMFIELD, for FIJI, FRIENDLY, and NAVIGATORS' ISLANDS, sails THIS DAY.—☞ Two CABINS DISENGAGED, for which immediate application is necessary, to B. B. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street; or

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.,

Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR NEW CALEDONIA.

The regular trader barque FRUITER, Thomas Stevens, master, will have quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to CURCIER, HAWKE, and CO.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF SAILING PACKETS. FOR AUCKLAND.

CONSTANCE, Captain Gibbon, 1st August, now fast loading

KATE, Captain Cooper, 16th August.

NOVELTY, Captain Nearing, 1st September.

Goods received for this line, FREE OF WHARFAGE, at PATENT SLIP WHARF.

For all particulars, apply to

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.,

Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR LAUNCESTON, the clipper schooner DON. For freight apply C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—☞ The clipper schooner SARAH ANN, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will sail in a few days.

For freight or passage apply on board, at Patent Slip Wharf, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR BROADSOUND, PORT MACKAY, and CLEVELAND BAY.—☞ The clipper schooner MAY QUEEN (hourly expected) will sail seven days after arrival.

For freight, passage, and all particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for BRISBANE.—☞ The clipper schooner FOX, D. Rowell, commander, sails in a few days.

For freight or passage apply to

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.,

Lloyd's-chambers.

SHIP CENTURION, from London.—CONSIGNEES per above vessel are requested to pass their ENTRIES at once for the Circular Quay. All goods not passed for within seven days will be bonded under imperfect entry. Bills of lading must be produced and freight paid at the office of the undersigned, where delivery orders may be obtained.

MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

22nd July.

SHIP LIBERATOR, from London.—CONSIGNEES of goods by this vessel are requested to PASS ENTRIES at once for the Circular Quay. The ship will not be responsible for damage to, or loss of cargo, after being landed. Bills of lading must be produced, freight paid, and orders for delivery obtained from the undersigned, before any goods can leave the wharf.

LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

SHIP LIBERATOR, from London.—Captain A. LEVIE will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his crew, without his written authority.

LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

BRIG WESTERN STAR, from Colombo via Melbourne.—☞ Consignees by this vessel are requested to pass entries at once for CIRCULAR QUAY. BILLS of LADING must be produced, freights paid, and orders for delivery obtained, from the undersigned before any goods can leave the Wharf. The ship will not be responsible for any damages to, or loss of cargo, after being landed.

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.—☞ The well known A1 clipper brig WESTERN STAR, 170 tons register, now discharging cargo from Colombo at Circular Quay, and admirably adapted for the China, Island, or Intercolonial Trades.

For all particulars, apply to

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER.—☞ The Clipper Barque CELESTIA, 350 tons burthen. For inventory and all particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

FOR SALE.—The clipper barque HELEN MALCOLM, 311 tons register, just arrived from Calcutta, and now discharging cargo at Parbury's Wharf.

For full particulars apply

SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.—☞ The A1 Barque EAST LOTHIAN, 388 tons register, 600 tons burthen, well found and in splendid order.

For all further particulars apply to Captain DAVIES, on board, Johnstone's Bay; or to

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

FOR SALE, the fine copper-fastened Paddle-wheel steamer KANGAROO, 52 tons register, 40 horse-power.

Length, 94 feet; breadth, 15 feet; depth, 6½ feet. Is admirably adapted for a tug-boat, and is ready for immediate service.

ELDRED and SPENCE,

62, Margaret-street.

CHARTER.—Wanted, a VESSEL, 80 tons burden, not over 7 feet draught, for coals to Gladstone and timber back from Bustard Bay. JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the clipper schooner ANNIE BEATON. C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-st.

WANTED, to purchase a Waterman's Skiff, Whale and Open Boats, 22 feet. Box, 195, Post Office.

FOR SALE, the light Racing SKIFF Elvira. Apply to T. E. WILLIS, No. 11, Phillip-street North.

FOR SALE, 2 new copper-fastened Ships' GIGS, cheap. Miller's Wharf, near Gas Works.

MACQUARIE'S NEW PATENT SLIP, NEWCASTLE.

The proprietor of the above Slip begs to inform shipowners and the mercantile community generally that the above Slip is now completed, and that he is prepared to take up vessels of the largest class. The rates for Slip dues, materials, and labour will be found to be strictly moderate, and will compare most favourably with the charges made by any establishment of the kind in the Australian colonies.

Dispatch and first-class workmanship guaranteed.

D. MACQUARIE, Proprietor.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.

Notice is hereby given, that the Half-yearly General MEETING of the Proprietors will be held at the Bank, in George-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at noon precisely, to receive the report of the Board of Management for the half-year ended 30th June ultimo, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting in accordance with the Deed of Settlement.

By order of the Board of Management,

VINCENT W. GIBLIN,

General Manager.

Sydney, 12th July, 1870.

THE CUDGEGONG CINNABAR MINING COMPANY "LIMITED."—NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—NOTICE is hereby given that the half-yearly General MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 3, Spring-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of July instant, at 2 o'clock, to receive the report of the directors for the half-year ended 30th June, 1870, to elect a director in the room of Marshall Bayley, Esq., who retires, but is eligible for re-election, to elect an auditor, in the room of John Bell, Esq., who retires, and who is also eligible for re-election, to consider the following resolution (to be proposed by a shareholder) viz., "That contributing shareholders may forfeit their shares and be relieved from all further liability, after payment of any call or calls now due;" and any other business that may be brought forward in accordance with the Deed of Settlement.

By order of the Board.

W. H. DELOITTE, Manager.

Candidates for the office of director are required to give ten clear days' notice of their intention, prior to the meeting.

Marshall Bayley, Esq., has given the necessary notice that he is a candidate for re-election as a director.

W. H. DELOITTE, Manager.

Company's office, 3, Spring-street. 8th July, 1870.

VICTORIAN TRUNKEY GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given that the first General MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, in the Exchange-building, on THURSDAY, the 28th July, 1870, at 11 o'clock a.m., to receive the report of the directors and balance sheet to 30th June, 1870; to elect a director in the room of D. M. Parker, Esq., and an auditor in the room of W. Wolfen, Esq., who retire by lot, and are eligible for re-election; and to consider such other business as may be brought before the meeting in conformity with the deed of settlement.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. H. J. BAASS, Legal Manager.

14, Spring-street, Sydney, June 28, 1870.

Pursuant to clause 29 of the Deed of Settlement, any candidate for the office of Director must leave notice to that effect, in writing, at the Head Office of the Company, ten clear days at the least before the day of election.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a half-yearly General MEETING of Proprietors of the above company will be held at their office, Sussex-street, Sydney, TO-MORROW, Friday, the twenty-ninth day of July instant, at half-past 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors for the half-year ending 30th June, 1870; of electing a director in the room of THOMAS WALKER, Esq., who retires by rotation, and is the only candidate for election; also for the election of two auditors in the room of F. MITCHELL and G. O. ALLAN, Esq., who are eligible for re-election; and of considering and determining such other business as may be brought before the meeting, in accordance with the Deed of Settlement.

FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Offices, Sydney, 28th July, 1870.

AERATED AND FERMENTED BREAD AND BISCUIT COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the second half-yearly MEETING of the shareholders will be held at the office of the Company, 28, Hunter-street, THIS DAY, the 28th July, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

JOHN HAMILTON, Manager.

MEETINGS.

MASONIC.—NEW SOUTH WALES FREEMASONS ORPHAN SOCIETY, E.C.—The half-yearly General COURT will be held at the Freemasons' Hall, in York-street, on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 7 p.m.

By order of the President,

JOHN A. MATHEWS, Secretary.

MASONIC.—Australian Lodge of Harmony, 556.—Instruction MEETING, THIS EVENING, 7.30.

PIONEER I. O. F., No. 30, Meets THIS (Thursday) NIGHT, Oddfellows Hall, Woollahra, at 8 o'clock sharp. By order of the W.M.,

W. SEABROOK, Secretary.

NO. 17, VOLUNTEER L.O.L.—Arch Purple MEETING, in the Lodge Room, MASONIC HALL, Clarence-street, THIS EVENING, at 7.30.

By order of the W. M.

SYDNEY RAGGED SCHOOLS.—The tenth Annual MEETING of the Sydney Ragged Schools will be held at the Temperance Hall, on MONDAY, the 8th August.

The chair will be taken by E. W. CAMERON, Esq., at half-past 7 o'clock.

A number of the children from the several schools will be present and examined.

J. S. HARRISON, Hon. Secretary.

MASONIC BALL.—A MEETING of the General Committee (which includes all W.M.'s and Wardens of Lodges in Sydney, under the Three Constitutions), will be held THIS EVENING, at the Freemasons' Hall (front room, ground floor), at 8. By order of the Provisional Committee.

MASONIC CLUB.—A MEETING of the General Committee will be held THIS EVENING, at the Freemasons Hall, (front room, ground floor), at 7.30 sharp.

L. O. INSTITUTION.—The MEETING of the Masters of the various Lodges, advertised for this evening, is POSTPONED until WEDNESDAY, 3rd August. W. H. DAVIES, G. S.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

A MEETING of Non-commissioned Officers of Sydney Battalion Volunteer Rifles, will be held at the Brigade Office, Hyde Park, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY BAND.—Practice to-night, unavoidably POSTPONED. W. C.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDERS.—Two or three for SALE. £60 cash. L. O., Box 151.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDERS.—C. H. MAY, 109, Elizabeth-street, is a Cash Purchaser, £50.

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MID-DAY PRAYER MEETING, Gibson's Rooms, opposite School of Arts, THIS DAY, 1 to 2 o'clock. COMMITTEE MEETING at 5 o'clock, at Mr. Cripps's, 510, George-street. Urgent.

METROPOLITAN INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION.

METROPOLITAN INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION, 1870.

NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.

ENTRIES CLOSE AS FOLLOWS:

Agricultural and Horticultural Products—1st August.

JULES JOUBERT.

METROPOLITAN INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION.

1870.

NO CHARGE will be made upon NON-COMPETITIVE EXHIBITS at the forthcoming Exhibition, but the Society reserve to themselves the right to reject any such exhibits for which they may not have sufficient space.

JULES JOUBERT, Secretary.

FRANCIS FAHEY and COMPANY, Auctioneers and Commission Agents, are now prepared to make liberal advances on all kinds of Merchandise placed in our hands for SALE.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

MRS. BIRD, late of West-street, Darlinghurst, will oblige by calling at 351, Pitt-street.

MR. R. L. SKINNER will oblige by calling at 184, Sussex-street, save further trouble. R. A. Revaleon.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.

Mr. ROBERT THOMSON, late Actuary, left the service on the 5th July, and has NO FURTHER CONNECTION with this Association.

By order of the Board,

A. M. RICHARDSON, Managing Director.

ROBERTSON TESTIMONIAL FUND.

E. C. WEEKES and S. D. GORDON,

Honorary Treasurers.

M. BURDEKIN and THOS. GARRETT, Hon. Secs.

Committee Rooms—61, Elizabeth-street North.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN,

STOCK and STATION AGENTS,

WOOLBROKERS, AUCTIONEERS,

and

CATTLE SALESMEN.

WOOL STORES—Circular Quay.

SALE YARDS—Victoria Yards, Petersham.

OFFICES—Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The term of Partnership existing in Sydney between the undersigned as WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD having expired on the 30th June last, Mr. WM. L. MERRY retires from the firm as from that date, and the business will in future be carried on in Sydney by the remaining partners under the firm of WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

JOSEPH S. WILLIS.

WM. L. MERRY.

Joseph S. Willis for

GEORGE LLOYD.

Witness to the signatures of Joseph S. Willis, Wm. L. Merry, and George Lloyd—WM. J. DAVIES.

Sydney, 18th July, 1870.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BOROUGH OF RANDWICK.

ARREARS OF RATES.

Legal proceedings will be taken against all parties whose rates are in arrear on MONDAY, August 1st. No further notice will be given.

WALTER BRADLEY, Mayor.

July 16, 1870.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE of JOHN COWAN, of Newcastle.—All CLAIMS against this estate are requested to be sent to 224, Pitt-street, Sydney on or before 4th August next.

SAML. THOMPSON,
FREDK. PERKS, } Trustees.

NOTICE to SHIPPERS of MERCHANDISE to the HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

To save additional duty at port of landing, it is necessary that invoices of all goods, wares, and merchandise should be accompanied by consular certificate of value.

Apply to A. S. WEBSTER, H. H. M. Consul, 3, Gresham-street.

MILNER STEPHEN'S Patent Gold and Diamond MACHINE is ON VIEW at the Manufactory, 51 Lower Pitt-street.

DAVID BROWN, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—BRANCHES of this Bank have been established at Kempsey, Macleay River, and Casino, Richmond River, for the transaction of all usual banking business.

T. A. DIBBS, Manager.

Sydney, 15th June, 1870.

RANDWICK SPRING RACES.

The undersigned begs to remind Owners of RACEHORSES that the Entries for the above races must reach his office NOT LATER than 4 p.m. on TUESDAY next, the 2nd August.

BUCHAN THOMSON, Secretary A. J. C.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

IN INSOLVENCY.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—An account, with plan of distribution, in the estate of CHARLES FREDERICK WOOD (No. 9738), of Sydney, Grazier, showing a first DIVIDEND of 2s. 2d. per £ upon proved concurrent debts, now lies in the Office of Insolvency, King-street, Sydney, for the inspection of all parties interested; and the same will be submitted for confirmation on THURSDAY, the eleventh day of August next, if not previously objected to.

Dated the 26th July, A.D. 1870.

FREDERICK THOMAS HUMPHERY,

Official Assignee, 171, Pitt-street.

No. 70-56. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 28th July, 1870.

NEW WATERMAIN, KENT AND WINDMILL STREETS.—New Watermain having been laid in Kent-street, between Argyle-place and Windmill-street, and Windmill-street, between Kent-street and Lower Fort-street, persons are hereby requested to connect their service pipes with the new Main forthwith, as the water will be shut off from the old main fourteen days from the above date.

CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

OVERLAND RAILROAD LINE across the Continent of America.

Those who contemplate a journey to

LONDON, LIVERPOOL, PARIS, AND OTHER PLACES IN EUROPE,

should be particular and get tickets between San Francisco and New York, via Central and Union Pacific Railroads, and Chicago, Burlington, and Missouri River Railroad, the only lines running Pullman's celebrated Palace Drawing-room, Sleeping, and Hotel Dining Cars between Omaha and Chicago. Passengers enjoy the privileges of this train for the same price as charged on other lines for accommodation in the ordinary Passenger and Sleeping Cars.

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SAM. A. LEWIS,

Agent, C., B. and M. R. R. R.

GREAT OVERLAND CENTRAL ROUTE.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, GREAT WESTERN, NEW YORK CENTRAL, and HUDSON RIVER RAILROADS.

This is the ONLY ROUTE by which passengers cross the Niagara River on the magnificent Suspension Bridge, enjoying a full view of Niagara Falls, without extra expense or detention. This route also passes through the large cities and towns of Michigan and New York. Going from Niagara via the New York Central Railroad, you have your choice to go either by rail or steamer down the River Rhine of America, the magnificent Hudson.

☞ This is the only line running the celebrated Pullman Drawing-room and Hotel Cars from Chicago to New York.

H. E. SAWYER,

General Agent Great Central Route.

VICTORIA, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c.

To the Widow (if any) and next of kin of JAMES MAHER, late of the parish of Southampton, near Grafton, in the colony of New South Wales, Farmer, deceased, intestate,

GREETING:

WHEREAS it hath been represented to us, in our Supreme Court of New South Wales, that the said James Maher departed this life on or about the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, intestate, leaving, at the time of his death, goods and credits in the said colony: We hereby peremptorily cite you to appear, either personally or by your respective Proctors, before our said Court, at our Court-house in King-street, Sydney, on the tenth day of August next, then and there to accept or refuse Letters of Administration of the lands, goods, and credits of the said James Maher, deceased, or show cause (if you know any) why the same should not be committed to THOMAS HEWITT, of Grafton aforesaid, Butcher a creditor of the said deceased.

Witness the Honorable Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, Knight, Companion of the Bath, our Chief Justice of our said Court, at Sydney, this twenty-second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

D. B. HUTCHINSON, Prothonotary.

JOSEPH MEILLON, Proctor, Grafton, by Curtis and Gannon, his Agents, Sydney.

WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW, HIDES, LEATHER, &c.—The undersigned continues to receive at the Wool Stores, Circular Quay, hitherto occupied by the late firm of "IRWIN AND TURNER," wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, leather, &c., for SALE, or shipment, and will make liberal allowances thereon.

JOHN A. TURNER, Offices, 171, Pitt-street.

Stores, Circular Quay.

SYDNEY RAGGED SCHOOLS.

E. RAMSAY, Collector,

279, George-street, Sydney.

HOME VISITING AND RELIEF SOCIETY.

E. RAMSAY, Collector,

279, George-street, Sydney.

NOTICE.—C. MOMBERG'S Russian BATHS, having undergone thorough repair, are now OPEN again from 8 a.m. till 8 p.m.

No. 8, Hunter-street.

NOTICE.—PARTIES having Goods with high limits in the hands of the undersigned, are hereby informed that unless the charges are paid they will be sold to defray the same, at auction sale on SATURDAY next.

J. B. NORTH and CO., Auctioneers, 278, George-street.

LARGE YARDS, GEORGE-STREET.—The undersigned, having the largest yards in George-street, with good dray entrance, invite the preference of merchants and others who have lumber or other bulky goods for sale. Charges moderate. Advances made. Accounts prompt.

J. B. NORTH and CO., Auctioneers, 278 and 280, George-street.

WILLOUGHBY RATEPAYERS.—VOTE for JAMES PETER BEST, who will do you justice.

IMPOUNDED, Newtown.—Grey Mare, YR conjoined; brown Horse, Q, white legs and face; brown pony Mare, E.

PROPRIETORS of Boarding Establishments and private families having apartments to let should register their addresses, for the information of strangers and others seeking such accommodation, with P. M'MAHON, General Registry and Inquiry Office, 75, William-street.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A CARD.—Mr. GEORGE, Surgeon-Dentist, has removed to 52, Hunter-street, corner of Bligh-street.

ASTROLOGY.—Future revealed, Planet ruled 1s, by letter 14 penny stamps. C. Edwards, 6, Bridge-st.

ALEXANDER L. ELPHINSTON, Builder, &c. 197, Parramatta-street, opposite the Sugar Works.

A CARD.—French Gloves, Boots, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

ALLAN A. MARSHALL and CO., Brassfounders, Coppersmiths, Plumbers, and Gasfitters, Manufacturers and Importers.

Bon-Accord Works, 8, Macquarie-place.

AMERICAN RESTAURANT, and Wynyard-sq.—Pea Soup and Pork, 12 o'clock: 6d. Table d'hote.

AMERICAN RESTAURANT.—Opening of our Branch Establishment at 192, Pitt-street, three doors from King-street, on SATURDAY, 30th July. Breakfast, Dinner, and Supper, first style, 6d.

COPPER WORK of every description manufactured. Sheet Copper on SALE. W. Robison, 67, Sussex-st.

CHARLES EDWARDS, Surgeon-dentist, Chiropodist, and Medical Galvanist. Fees, 1s. 6, Bridge-street.

CHANDLER and CO., Auctioneers, Hotel Brokers, and General Agents, 401, George-st., op. Royal Hotel.

D. BUIST and SON.—Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Concertinas, &c., tuned and repaired. 235, George-st.

DR. C. F. FISCHER,

Homœopathic Physician,

251, Macquarie-street, opposite to the Royal Mint.

At home for consultation from 11 a.m. till 3 p.m.

FRENCH Paper MODELS of Walking Costumes, Mantles, Tunics, Trains, &c. Miss Hayes, 157, Elizabeth-st.

H. G. BENSON, Manufacturer and Importer of Curled Hair. 275, Castlereagh-street.

J. TURNER, Tailor. Best materials, fit, and workmanship. Lowest charges. 484, George-street.

LOVEDAY and BUIST, Pianoforte Tuners, Repairers, &c. W. Maddock, bookseller, 383, George-street.

REMOVAL.—J. B. EASTON, Dentist, removed to 181, Liverpool-street, facing Hyde Park.

REMOVAL.—Dr. EICHLER, to his new premises, Bridge-street, opposite Colonial Secretary's Office.

THIS DAY, Kangaroo SOUP, at HOLLAND'S Dining Rooms, Pitt-street, from 12 to 3.

W. J. TICKLE, Practical Tailor and Woollen Draper, 80, King-street, next the City Bank.

W. GRIEVES, Pianoforte Tuner and Repairer, 194, Castlereagh-st.; or Reading and Co., George-st.

WIGS, Fronts, and Frizzets, cheaper than ever, at Professor BURNETT'S, 563, George-st. South.

W. BRADLEY, Artist Photographer, Portrait Painter in crayons. 140, Pitt-street.

FREEMAN'S (late Dalton's) Royal Photographic Gallery, 320, George-street, PHOTOGRAPHER BY APPOINTMENT to his EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF BELMORE.

J. H. NEWMAN, PHOTOGRAPHER,

12, South Head Road,

close to Hyde Park.

NO CONNECTION with any other house.

PHOTOS., 5s per dozen, at J. YATES'S, No. 432, George-street, three doors from the Royal Hotel.

STOCK, SHARES, AND MONEY.

MONEY.

NATIONAL LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY,

Capital, £50,000.

Offices—51, Hunter-street, corner of Elizabeth-street.

This Company is formed with a view of assisting Professional Men, Government Officials, Tradesmen, and others who may be temporarily in want of a Money Loan, without their having to resort to extreme measures. This Company will make such advances on the following easy and equitable terms:—

Sums from £5 to £5000 can be obtained on personal and other securities, repayable by weekly instalments of ONE SHILLING in the pound, or arrangements can be made for monthly or quarterly payments. Persons borrowing £5 receive £4 10s, to be repaid by twenty weekly instalments.

BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY. Advances made on deposit of deeds of freehold and leasehold property; bills of sale, merchandise, certificates, reversionary interests, or any other tangible security.

All money transactions entertained, and advances guaranteed within twenty-four hours after application, if securities approved of.

Forms and other information can be had at the Company's Offices.

Office hours, from 9 to 5; Saturdays, 9 to 1.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.

LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT SOCIETY, 125, Elizabeth-street South.

THIS SOCIETY is established to assist tradesmen and others, on the following terms:—MONEY ADVANCED in sums varying from £5 to £1000, on security of two responsible householders, TO BE REPAID BY WEEKLY INSTALMENTS OF 1s in the pound. PERSONS desirous of obtaining £5 receive £4 10s cash. THE ADVANCE GUARANTEED WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS IF THE SECURITIES ARE APPROVED OF.

☞ ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE FOR MONTHLY OR QUARTERLY PAYMENTS.

BILLS OF SALE ON FURNITURE, &c., WITHOUT POSSESSION OR ANY OTHER AVAILABLE SECURITY.

Forms may be had gratis on application.

FROM £10 to £5000 ON DEPOSIT OF DEEDS, FROM 6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

£3000 IN Sums, to LEND, on Mortgage of real Estate. W. Hellyer, 129, King-st.

A. S. N. SHARES, Peak Downs, Western Kerosene, for Sale. C. W. Roberts, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-st.

SHARES.—Bank, Insurance, Steam, and other Shares.

DEBENTURES of Government and local Companies

TREASURY BILLS of Colonial Governments

OBTAINED or DISPOSED OF at current market rates, on application to

LENNON and CAPE, 136, Pitt-street.

SEVERAL SUMS for INVESTMENT. Apply to P. J. Hourigan, solicitor, 129, King-street, Sydney.

MONEY LENT.—The utmost value advanced on watches, clothing, &c. J. Murphy, 105, Bathurst-st.

BOROUGH OF PADDINGTON.

CORPORATION DEBENTURES.—EXTENSION OF TIME.—TENDERS will be received at the Council Chambers, until 7 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 2nd August, from persons willing to advance the whole, or any part of, the sum of £2000 sterling, to the Municipal Council, upon Debentures of £100 each, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, which will be issued in terms of advertisement in S. M. HERALD of the 14th instant.

The Council will not be bound to accept the highest or any tender.

By order of the Mayor,

JESSE COWLEY, Council Clerk.

July 26, 1870.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, a BUNCH of 6 KEYS, in Pitt-street; reward, 6s. K. L., HERALD Office.

LOST, a small Poodle PUPPY. A reward given. Apply 126, South Head Road.

LOST, on Tuesday, 26th, a Black Retriever SLUT. Any one detaining the same after this date will be prosecuted. JAMES GLENN, Leicester Cottage, Pitt-street, Waterloo.

£1 REWARD.—LOST, between Claremont, on the Concord Road and the Homebush Station, a PURSE, containing money. Return to Mr. TURNER, Post-office, Concord.

£50 REWARD.—Whereas, on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, about 150 WOOLLED SHEEP were LOST near Canterbury; and, whereas it is confidently believed that the same have been Stolen, the above reward will be paid to any person or persons who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the thief or thieves. If strayed, £5 will be paid on returning the same to CHARLES HEARNE, Petersham.

FOUND, at South Head Hotel, a Lady's BROOCH. May be had at the house.

FOUND, a stray COCKATOO. The owner can have it by paying expenses. 417, Castlereagh-street.

STRAYED, from Lurline Cottage, Darling Point, a PEACOCK. If returned, a handsome reward will be given. Any person detaining it after this notice will be prosecuted.

TENDERS.

No. 70-57. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 27th July, 1870.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received at this Office, until 3 o'clock on MONDAY, the 1st August, for Laying a STONEWARE SEWER, in accordance with the Plan and Specification of the City Engineer, in Dixon-street East.

The Municipal Council will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender; nor will any tender be taken into consideration unless accompanied by the names of two responsible persons, willing to become surety to the extent required.

CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received on August 1st, for the erection of Primitive Methodist Church, at Parramatta. For particulars, apply at the Office of Mr. THOMAS ROWE, Architect, No. 7, Vickery's-chambers.

TENDERS required for flagging and paving tiles in front of sixteen houses in George-street. Particulars at 182, Riley-street, from noon till 4 p.m., on 29th and 30th instant.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received until 11th August next, for the ERECTION of six HOUSES in Riley-street, as under:—1st. Excavation, Drainage, Masonry, and Bricklayers' Work. 2nd. Carpenters', Joiners', Plasterers' and Blacksmiths' Works. Apply to JOHN S. BRADRIDGE, Architect, 114, Forbes-street.

COALS.—TASMANIA, LAUNCESTON, AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—TENDERS for best Newcastle, for twelve (12) months (say about twelve hundred tons), in cargoes as required, delivered as customary at Wharf, Launceston, will be received by the Directors until ten (10) a.m., 23rd August.

FENCING.—TENDERS wanted. Apply Goodlet and Smith, Pottery, Surry Hills.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

MUNICIPALITY OF NORTH WILLOUGHBY. EXTRAORDINARY VACANCY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned parties have been duly nominated to the office of ALDERMAN for the Municipality of North Willoughby, in the room of the late Mr. Alderman Broadfoot, deceased; and that a BALLOT will be taken on FRIDAY, the 29th of July, commencing at 8 a.m., and finally closing at 3 p.m., at the Council Chambers, North Sydney, and at the Central Police Office, George-street, Sydney.

JOHN HENRY OGILVIE GORE POWER FFRENCH, Clerk, Lane Cove Road.

JAMES PETER BEST, Gentleman, Tambourine Bay.

JAMES HARRIS FRENCH, Returning-officer.

Council Chambers, North Sydney, July 26th, 1870.

MUNICIPALITY OF NORTH WILLOUGHBY.—RATEPAYERS are informed that their Rates will be received at the Council Chambers, North Sydney, or at the Office of Mr. R. HARNETT, Broker, 324, George-street, Sydney, on the day of polling, but NOT at the Central Police Office.

JAMES HARRIS FRENCH, Returning-officer.

Council Chambers, North Sydney, July 26th, 1870.

PUBLICATIONS.

THE ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS.

August 3.

DOUBLE NUMBER. Price One Shilling.

Commemorative of the Hundredth Anniversary of the Discovery of New South Wales,

which will contain a large

PANORAMIC VIEW (five feet long) of SYDNEY.

Tinted Allegorical Representation of the Industrial PROGRESS of the Colony since its Foundation.

Brickfield-hill in 1797. Sydney Cove in 1788.

PORTRAIT OF CAPTAIN COOK.

And numerous other illustrations.

Agents are requested to send in orders early.

GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., 108, Pitt-street, Sydney.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND MUSIC.

CHAMBERS'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA, 10 vols., cloth gilt, £4 15s. W. R. PIDDINGTON, Importer.

ACCOUNT BOOKS, of every description. W. R. PIDDINGTON.

TRACING Papers, tracing cloth, stationery, cabinets, cash boxes, postage balances. W. R. Piddington.

PATENT Metallic Books, pocket books, betting books, and letter-copying books. W. R. Piddington, importer.

NEW MUSIC.—"My Valentine" Galop, just published, 2s, posted 2s 2d. Reading and Co., musicsellers.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced BUSINESS as Stationer, Tobacconist, and Dealer in Fancy Goods, and hopes to receive a share of their patronage. W. DOLMAN, 185, George-street North, opposite Dawson's Foundry.

THE celebrated Navy Tobacco, and every description of tobacco, cigars, snuff, meerschaum & other pipes on Sale.

FOOLSCAP, blue and white, plain and ruled; letter-paper, notepaper, envelopes, inks, and every other article in the stationery line. Albums, copybooks, slates, drawing books, perfumery, brushware, cutlery, and fancy goods. A large assortment of fishing tackle on SALE. W. DOLMAN, 185, George-street North, opposite Dawson's Foundry.

CHEAPEST SHOP in Sydney for Books and Stationery. F. and E. COLE, 380, George-street.

F. AND E. COLE, Booksellers and Fancy Stationers, 380, George-street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

THE ROYAL GAME OF BEZIQUE, a pleasant game for winter evenings, for two or more players, in neat boxes, from 3s 6d to 30s. J. J. MOORE, Importer, 560, George-street.

PORTRAIT ALBUMS, at reduced prices. J. J. MOORE, Importer, 560, George-street.

PORTRAIT ALBUMS, wholesale and retail. J. J. MOORE, Australian Book Mart, 560, George-st.

A MORNING HYMN, by Rev. W. B. Clarke, price 2s, posted 2s 2d. 23, Hunter-street.

BIRTHDAY and other ornamental Cards, of exquisite design; choice album prints. CLARKE, 23, Hunter-st.

PHOTOGRAPHIC Illustrations of Sydney, the Harbour, &c. 200 views, each 1s. Clarke, 23, Hunter-st.

WALLABY SOUP. WALLABY SOUP. WALLABY SOUP. WALLABY SOUP. PENMAN'S, Golden Fleece, 81, King-street. Bill of fare, THIS DAY, soup, meat, vegetables, pastry, salad and cheese, with a glass of ale, one shilling.

CHANDELIERS, new designs, in bronze and glass, best quality. W. G. Robinson, 164, Castlereagh-st.

KITCHEN Stoves, at one-third cost, on SALE. J. B. North and Co., brokers, valuators, &c., 278, Geo.-st.

PARTRIDGE'S GALVANIZING WORKS and COLONIAL OVEN MANUFACTORY, 109, Bathurst-street. On SALE—Galvanized tubs and buckets, of superior quality, at reduced prices; corrugated iron, plain galvanized iron, roofing, guttering; tanks for preserving rain water, all sizes; register and half register stoves, colonial ovens, kitchen ranges, &c., &c.

SELLING OFF. SELLING OFF.—CHINA, GLASS, and EARTHENWARE, at greatly reduced prices, in consequence of expiration of lease. G. LANE, Staffordshire Warehouse, 359, George-street.

LAW.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE his Honor Mr. District Court Judge DOWLING.

SENTENCED.

Andrew Clegg and Samuel Hyams were brought up for sentence, Hyams having pleaded guilty to a charge of street robbery, and Clegg having been found guilty of the same charge. Hyams was found to be unknown to the police, but had been tried not long since before the Criminal Court for a felony, when he was acquitted. Clegg was unfavourably known to the police, and had more than once been previously convicted, but only of petty crimes. Hyams said that he had not been long in this colony; and Clegg said he had lost a father's care at an early age, and that he had never had the advantage of any education except what he had received in gaol. There he had learned to read, but not to write. The sentence of the Court was that Andrew Clegg be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in Parramatta gaol for two years. Hyam's sentence was two years' imprisonment in Darlinghurst gaol, also with hard labour.

BREAK AND ENTRY.

Thomas Thompson was charged with having, on the morning of the 9th of June last, broken open and entered the house of one William O'Keefe, on the Botany Road, and with having then and there stolen one pair of cloth trousers, one purse, and one brooch, the property of the said William O'Keefe.

The prisoner was arrested on the night of the 10th of June last, at Sydney, by detective officers Camphin and Lyons. Camphin found on the prisoner the pair of trousers declared to have been stolen from William O'Keefe, the man who had been robbed on the 9th ultimo, during his absence from home. Prisoner, when arrested, had a "jemmy" concealed on his person. Detective officer Patrick Lyons corroborated the evidence of Camphin, and deposed that he had examined the break in the fastenings of O'Keefe's house, and found the marks there made exactly corresponded to the size and shape of the implement in Thompson's possession. William O'Keefe, gardener, residing at Botany, swore positively to the trousers produced, which had been stolen from him when his house was broken open in June last. The trousers had been cut shorter since they were stolen from him. He had left his house locked up, having no one to mind it for him, and when he came back (after a few hours' absence) he found his house had been broken open and he had been robbed of this pair of trousers and other articles of property.

The defence of the prisoner was that the trousers were his own; that he had bought them at an auction. This, however, he failed to prove. He attempted also to show that he had been at the place where he lodged (the house of a man named Walker) during the whole of the day on which the alleged robbery took place. But he did not establish that fact by evidence to the satisfaction of the Court.

The jury, without leaving the box, returned a verdict of guilty.

Remanded for sentence.

ASSAULT.

Francis Cole appeared to answer an information preferred against him, for having, at Sydney, on the 4th of June last, unlawfully assaulted one Denis Martin; and for having beaten and wounded the said Denis Martin, and done other wrongs to the said Denis Martin, to the great damage of the said Denis Martin.

Mr. W. J. Foster appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Butler, instructed by Mr. E. J. Cory, appeared for the defence.

The case was made out for the prosecution by the evidence of Denis Martin (bailiff of the City Corporation) and Frederick Johnson, one of his assistants. It appeared that Denis Martin, when he was supposed to be acting in the execution of his duty (as a bailiff for the Corporation) for the purpose of collecting rates, went into Mr. Francis Cole's shop to levy under a Corporation warrant. Martin placed a man in possession (his assistant, Johnson), and afterwards went to Cole's shop to speak to that man. Mr. F. Cole refused to let him enter when he came to the door, but Denis Martin came in notwithstanding, and spoke to his assistant about his official business. The accused ordered Martin out, and, on his refusing to go, took hold of him, and threw him against some packages in the shop. Martin was not seriously injured, but when he was so assaulted naturally thought it high time to clear out. He ran away out of the shop, and was glad to escape. Johnson saw this "assault." The evidence was that Francis Cole tendered the rates before he forcibly ejected the bailiff, but that Martin refused to take the amount of rates so tendered unless the costs were also paid therewith. Martin believed that Francis Cole was part owner of the shop. The case was a misdemeanor only, and the accused was permitted to stand on the floor of the Court.

The case having terminated for the Crown,

Mr. BUTLER took the objection that the warrant under which the entry of the accused party's shop had taken place was totally informal. The warrant was against "*Henry* Cole," and not *Francis* Cole, whose shop it was. The bailiff had, therefore, no right whatever to enter as he did, and Francis Cole was in his own right when he, with no more force than was necessary, put him out. Martin's presence, under the warrant he had, was a trespass, and his continuance under it a trespass.

Mr. W. J. FOSTER said that the warrant was against the premises upon the which Martin did make his levy as bailiff; and that in what he had done he had acted in strict accordance of the 137th and 138th sections of the 14th Victoria, No. 41.

His HONOR decided that there was evidence to go to the jury; that there had been a *legal* levy, and that Martin and his man were, therefore, "in possession."

For the defence Henry Cole deposed that Martin had struck Francis Cole *first*, before the tussle began. The jury stated that they did not wish to have any further evidence, as they had quite made up their minds to acquit. A formal verdict of "not guilty" was thereupon taken and recorded.

The accused was discharged from custody.

LARCENY.

Mary Ann Swan was charged with having, on the 5th of June last, stolen certain articles of a female's wearing apparel, the property of James Marshall.

The accused party (a very respectable looking young person) appeared when called upon, and pleaded not guilty.

Mr. W. J. Foster conducted the case for the Crown. Mr. Richard Driver appeared for the prisoner.

Senior-constable Timothy M'Evoy proved the arrest of the accused on the charge preferred against her. When Swan was accused of stealing these things, she said that she had received them in exchange from James Marshall's wife, then present, or from James Marshall.

Cross-examined by Mr. Driver, the witness said the prisoner told him that she had received them from Mr. or Mrs. Marshall. The statement so made was denied by those parties. Witness does not remember whether prisoner did, or did not, say that she had received the articles in exchange for a fender and some fireirons; whilst Mrs. Marshall (who denied any such exchange) was leaving the room the accused said, "O, Lizzie, do tell the truth."

James Marshall, being sworn, identified the articles as his wife's property; he had known the prisoner for about three years; he had no spite against her; he saw the articles stolen at Mary Ann Swan's lodgings; had seen some fireirons at his lodgings that were not his; did not know whose they were.

This witness was severely cross-examined by the counsel for the defence with a view to testing his credibility, which, in the end, appeared to be somewhat shaken.

Eliza Marshall, wife of the previous witness, deposed that the articles of clothing were hers, and that she had never given them, or lent them, to the prisoner; prisoner had recently lent to her (Mrs. Marshall) a fender and fireirons on the occasion of a birthday party; the accused and witness had been on intimate terms for some time before her (Mrs. Marshall's) marriage, and she had visited at witness's house afterwards; witness identified the clothes produced as being hers.

Cross-examined by Mr. Driver, Mrs. Marshall admitted that, during the intimacy between herself and Miss Swan, before her (Mrs. Marshall's) marriage, they had mutually borrowed and lent each other's clothing; she had neither given nor lent the prisoner any of these articles of clothing mentioned in the indictment; prisoner had bought the infant child of witness a pair of woollen shoes; witness's suspicions were first aroused by seeing prisoner wearing a pair of stockings which she (witness) believed to be hers.

For the defence, Mr. Driver called Mr. John George Church, who gave the accused an excellent character, extending over eight or nine years.

Mr. John Hamilton, baker, also gave the accused a good character for ten years past.

Mr. Leworthy was also called, but before he could get to the box the jury stopped the case, saying that they had made up their minds to acquit the accused.

Mr. Driver said that before the verdict was recorded he desired to read a letter from the Mayor of Sydney. His Worship, in this letter, regretted his inability to attend, and said that he had known Mary Ann Swan for many years past, and believed her to be perfectly incapable of committing the offence with which she had been charged by her intimate friend.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

The accused was immediately discharged, and taken out of Court by her sympathising friends.

LARCENY.

Charles Hornie was charged with stealing a silver watch from Christopher J. Jackson.

The case was most conclusively proved for the Crown by the evidence of constable Tierney, Mr. C. J. Jackson, Mr. Joseph Lowe (a pawnbroker), and Mr. John Peterson.

The jury, without retiring, returned a verdict of guilty.

Sentence: Nine months' imprisonment in Darlinghurst gaol.

STEALING MONEY.

Mary Rooney, one of an unfortunate class, was charged with stealing 7s. from Bridget Mooney.

The case was proved for the Crown by the evidence of two of the unhappy associates of the prisoner: both of whom (like herself), were but too familiar with the inside of Darlinghurst gaol. The prisoner conducted her defence with much coolness and effrontery.

Verdict: Guilty.

There were thirty previous convictions against this miserable woman, whose age was, apparently, not more than 40 years.

Sentence: Twelve months' imprisonment in Darlinghurst gaol.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

RULE NISI.—William E. Potts v. Patrick Cullen, Newcastle, hotelkeeper. Returnable 4th August. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

SURRENDERS.

Joseph Marie Philippe, of Hunter's Hill, labourer. Liabilities, £222 15s. 7d., of which £120 is secured. Assets, £139 15s. 8d. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

Thomas Daniel Ford, of Kelso, farmer. Liabilities, £1480 5s. 10d., of which £900 is secured. Assets, £949. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

John Thomas, of York-street, Sydney, boarding-house keeper. Liabilities, £200 6s. 9½d. Assets, £30. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Thursday, July 28, at 3 p.m., at the office of Frederick Thomas Humphery, official assignee: Thomas Cornelius Valentine, special meeting to decide upon accepting or rejecting an offer of composition.

Saturday, July 30.—Vacation ends.

Monday, August 1, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Bridget Pownes, adjourned special meeting for examination from the 15th of July last.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Tuesday, August 2, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Enos Williams, Adolphus George Heighway, Cecilia Jane Walsh, Samuel Keane, John Outram Wascoe, James Riley, John Speerin, George Scott, adjourned from the 5th July last; George Wingett, adjourned from the 5th July last; Joseph Haynes, adjourned from the 5th July last; Maurice Ickerson, adjourned from the 5th July last.

Tuesday, August 9, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Henry Kilpatrick, adjourned from the 7th of July last; Joseph Clerkin, adjourned from the 14th of July last; James Augustus Parker, Angus John Macinnis, Peter Keppie, John Russell Jones, George James Johnstone, Henry O'Neill, George Swiney, James Coulter, adjourned from the 5th of July; John Robertson, separate estate; John Robertson, as a member of the firm of "J. G. Macdonald and Co."; John Robertson, as a member of the firm of "James Keele and Co."

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Day, Chapman, Pinhey, Hunt, Hughes, Renwick, and Raphael.

Two persons were fined 5s. each for drunkenness, and two were fined 20s. each for disorderly conduct.

William Downs, taken into custody for protection, supposed to be of unsound mind, was forwarded to the receiving house at Darlinghurst, to be there dealt with according to law.

On the summons paper were seven cases. John Sullivan, of Castlereagh-street, publican, was charged by senior-sergeant Waters with a breach of the Police Act. The information alleged that on the 15th July the defendant did allow an internal communication between his house, the Prince of Wales Hotel, Castlereagh-street, and the Prince of Wales Theatre, a place of public resort not licensed for the sale of liquors. Mr. Davis, instructed by Mr. Curtis, appeared for the defence, and had cause to show. George Waters, senior sergeant, deposed that between 9 and 10 o'clock on the night of the 15th current, defendant's public-house, which adjoins the Prince of Wales Theatre, a place of public resort, was open (Mr. Davis admitted that the defendant is a licensed publican); between the hours of 9 and 10 on that night (the witness) went into the dress circle of the Prince of Wales Theatre, entering by a passage from Castlereagh-street, between two public-houses—on the right hand side the Prince of Wales Hotel, conducted by the defendant, and on the left the Imperial Hotel; proceeding in a direct line ten or twelve yards along this passage he came to a flight of steps, ascending which, and turning to the left, he came to another flight of ten or twelve steps which led him to a landing of about twelve feet square; turning then to the right, he found himself in the dress circle of the theatre; on the left was a covered passage which led him to an upper room in the defendant's licensed house—a room over the passage leading from Castlereagh-street to the box entrance to the theatre; this covered passage, leading from the theatre into the defendant's house, was then open; the passage from Castlereagh-street, the stairs, and the landing, are all covered, and are not any portion of the defendant's house, the back of which abuts upon the theatre; any person may go from the dress circle of the theatre into the defendant's house, under cover, without going into the street or into the open air; in a conversation he had with defendant that night, he (defendant) said that he opened the door on purpose. By Mr. Hunt: Did not pay for admission into the theatre; cannot say whether any one else would have been admitted without payment. Cross-examined: It is a fact that the public generally have to pay for admission into the theatre; on payment, a ticket is handed over, which again is delivered to the checktaker inside the theatre; no person can pass from defendant's house into the theatre without either paying or presenting a ticket. The witness wished to add to his deposition that people have ingress and egress to and from defendant's house by the passage referred to, without entering the theatre. Constable Hyem deposed, that on the night in question, he saw several gentlemen proceed by the passage described from the dress circle of the theatre into defendant's house, and obtain refreshments; some of them returned by the same way to the theatre. For the defence, Mr. Davis called John Frederick Hilly, architect, who deposed that he designed and superintended the building of the Prince of Wales Theatre; the eastern wall of the building is on the right of the stairs and the landing, and on the right hand of the landing is the door proper of the theatre; the stair and the landing and the passage are situated between the old wall and the new wall of the theatre; on the left of the landing a doorway has been broken through the old fourteen-inch boundary wall, and a platform leading to Sullivan's house has been laid in the angle of the yard of the Imperial Hotel; that yard is no portion of defendant's premises; that platform has been made into a covered way, and is the passage spoken of by sergeant Waters as leading from the theatre landing into defendant's house; witness, as agent for the proprietors, inspects the theatre every week, and except either during the performances, or while the house is being cleaned, the door proper is kept closed. On cross-examination by sergeant Waters, Mr. Hilly said that the entrance to the theatre from Castlereagh-street is a passage common to the theatre and to the public-house on each side; defendant's entrance from this passage is by right, and the doorway complained of exists by the permission of the lessee of the theatre and of the proprietors; the public-houses belong to one member of the family, while the theatre is the joint property of the five members. Re-examined: The passage from Castlereagh-street and the public houses on each side are distinct properties from the theatre, and the lessee of the theatre has right to the passage in order to get at the door proper. In reply to the case, Mr. Davis mooted several grounds upon which he thought the information should be dismissed—one of which, namely, that the entrance complained of is not such a communication as the Act was intended to prohibit—in fact, that it is not in any sense an "internal" communication. Their Worships (Messrs. Pinhey and Hunt) held it to be fatal, and dismissed the complaint. A Mrs. Quin was found guilty of having assaulted Martha Pearce, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 10s., with 10s. 6d. professional costs to Mr. Thompson, who conducted the case for the complainant. In Christison v. Christison, a proceeding under the Deserted Wives Act, an order was made for 5s. a week. Three cases were dismissed, and other three were not prosecuted.

WATER POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE his Worship the Police Magistrate and Messrs. Hale, Levey, King, and Raymond.

Four drunkards were punished.

William Henry Gordon, charged with being absent from his ship (the Clara Hargraves) without leave, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment; and John Franklin, steward of the same vessel, was ordered to forfeit two days' pay for a similar offence.

On the summons sheet there were eleven cases. John Jenkins, charged with knowingly permitting disorderly conduct in his licensed house, was fined 20s., with 5s. 6d. costs, in default seven days' imprisonment; and for wilfully delaying to admit sergeant Scollin into his house was ordered to pay an additional penalty of 10s., with 5s. 6d. costs. Samuel Drake, and Charles W. Egerton, charged with keeping their respective licensed houses open at prohibited hours for the sale of liquor, were each fined 20s., with 5s. 6d. costs, in default seven days' imprisonment.

Mary Stapleton and Ruth Harris, convicted of leaving licensed houses at prohibited hours with liquor in their possession, were each ordered to pay a fine of 5s., with 5s. 6d., in default three days' imprisonment.

Mary Quirk was fined 1s., with 5s. 6d. costs, for neglecting to keep her yard clean.

John Dwyer and James Shoobert were fined 2s. 6d., with 2s. 6d. costs, for allowing cows to stray in the public streets.

Charles Slade, charged by Alice Slade with assault, was convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of 40s., with 5s. 6d. costs.

THE CLARENCE AND RICHMOND RIVERS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE usual half-yearly meeting of the above company took place at noon yesterday. The following report was presented and adopted, on motion by the chairman, Mr. M. Metcalfe:—

Your directors beg to present their co-proprietors with their usual half-yearly report and statement of accounts.

The net profit for the half-year, after charging insurance, writing off 2½ per cent. for the half-year from the value of ship property, and the usual amount for depreciation, is ...	£1644 9 0
Which with balance of undivided profit from last half-year ...	450 16 7
Makes ...	£2095 5 7
Deduct for dividend on new stock at 10 per cent. per annum ...	440 10 0
Leaves ...	£1654 15 7

available either for retention to strengthen the Company's position, or for a dividend, as may be decided at this meeting.

At the last half-yearly meeting your directors reported the purchase in January (this year) of the steamer Diamantina from the A. S. N. Co. This vessel has now been running over five months, and has proved to be very suitable for the trade she is engaged in.

After careful examination of the steamer Grafton your directors found that a certificate could be obtained for her on the completion of certain necessary repairs, which having been effected, the vessel is now available as a spare boat, and to take the place of any other that may be temporarily detained. Under these circumstances your directors have decided not to lengthen the Grafton, nor go to the expense of new boilers for her for the present.

The purchase of Mr. Marshall's plant having placed the company in possession of engine and boilers suitable for a seagoing steamer, your directors have purchased one now building at the Macleay, and intend her for the Bellinger and Nambucka rivers, from which places they have received repeated applications and promises of support.

Your directors have to report the resignation by Mr. Henry Brown of his seat at the board, and the appointment in his room of Mr. John Alger, which appointment requires confirmation at

Two directors have to be elected in the room of Hon. E. D. Ogilvie and Mr. T. C. Breillat, who retire by rotation, both of whom are candidates, and eligible for re-election. Mr. William Woods, a duly qualified proprietor, also is a candidate.

Two auditors require to be elected in the room of Mr. J. G. Church, who has ceased to be a shareholder, and Mr. Walter Friend, who is eligible for re-election. Mr. William Day has been temporarily appointed in place of the former, and is eligible for election.

Mr. H. C. DANGAR proposed, and Mr. T. C. BREILLAT seconded a resolution, "That the sum of £1654 15s. 7d. be left in the hands of the directors, to strengthen the position of the company;" upon which an amendment was moved, and carried, "That a dividend at the rate of 5s. per share be declared upon the old stock of the company."

Messrs. J. Alger, T. C. Breillat, and W. Woods were elected directors.

Messrs. W. Day and W. Friend were elected auditors for the ensuing year.

THE ENTERPRISE QUARTZ-MINING COMPANY.

AT the meeting of shareholders held yesterday afternoon the following report was read and adopted:—

Since the directors reported to their co-proprietors, in April last, but little progress has been made with the development of the company's property, which is owing to a variety of causes.

First of all, the unprecedented wet season, and the subsequent failure of the contractor in progressing with his work, have prevented the dam from being completed.

The directors regret to have to report that the quartz at grass in April last, and that subsequently obtained (some 93 tons in all), yielded but a very poor return on being crushed.

When this became known to the directors they resolved to suspend all mining operations excepting the getting up of 30 tons of quartz from No. 3 shaft, and the sinking of some prospecting shafts, which had been very warmly recommended to them by their manager, and of the probable result of some of these he speaks hopefully.

The machinery has not been erected, and is in charge of the company's manager at Trunkey.

The second call of 2s. 6d. per share, which the directors announced in their progress report of 14th April last, has only been partly responded to. The call is still unpaid on 2566 shares, as per list attached, payment of which the directors intend to enforce immediately.

The manager's report on the state of the mine, a sketch of the leases, and the company's balance-sheet to 30th June last, duly audited, are attached.

The directors received a letter from some of the shareholders, dated 6th July, which winds up with the following conclusion:—"* * * * * We submit that the time has arrived for coming to an immediate decision as to the course to be followed in regard to carrying it on or not; and, in the meantime, that no further expenditure should be incurred in mining or otherwise, nor any call made on the allottee shareholders till they shall be consulted."

From the accompanying balance sheet it will be seen that the amount at the credit of the company in the bank was, on the 30th June, £362 10s. 7d., while there was due by the company, on a bill to the Waterview Dock Company, £306 3s. 9d.; but there are other liabilities incurred, as, for instance, that for salary to the manager, whose engagement does not expire until the beginning of November.

Considering the unsatisfactory result which has so far attended the directors' exertions to develop the company's property, and knowing, at the same time, that a company whose property is adjoining ours has reasonable prospects of success, the directors deemed it advisable to request Captain Holman, who is superintending the Icely Mines, to go over our property, and report thereon. This gentleman's report has since come to hand, and is appended hereto.

Mr. James Lander is the retiring director, and Mr. Charles J. Muller, a duly qualified shareholder, has given the requisite notice that he is a candidate for the office.

Messrs. Josiah Mullens and A. S. Park retire as auditors, and are eligible for re-election.

BALANCE SHEET.

DR.

Capital not yet called up ...	£6,250 0 0	
Due on 1st call ...	1 5 0	
Ditto 2nd call ...	248 0 0	
		6,499 5 0
Bank of New South Wales ...		362 10 7
Mineral lands ...	20,000 0 0	
Mining expenses ...	958 17 11	
Machinery account ...	1,219 4 11	
Stores account ...	103 13 8	
Dam account ...	320 11 0	
Buildings account ...	68 6 6	
Carriage account ...	275 5 3	
		22,945 19 3
Preliminary expenses ...	253 15 4	
Office ...	148 5 6	
Rent account ...	17 0 0	
Interest ...	24 6 10	
Printing deeds ...	17 2 6	
		460 9 2
George Gibbs, mining manager ...		50 0 0
		£30,418 1 0

CR.

Account capital ...		£30,000 0 0
Bills payable ...		306 3 9
Gold account ...	£110 1 3	
Scrip fees ...	1 16 0	
		111 17 3
		£30,418 1 0

Mr. C. J. Muller was elected a director, and Messrs. J. Mullens and A. S. Park were re-elected auditors. The meeting was then adjourned for a fortnight.

THE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

MR. J. R. YOUNG presided at the annual meeting of the company, held at noon yesterday, when the following report was read and adopted:—

1. The directors submit to the proprietors their ninth report and balance-sheet.

2. The result of the transactions of the past year has not been satisfactory. For the first half of the year the balance to the credit of profit and loss enabled the directors to declare an interim dividend, equal, with bonus, to fifteen per cent. per annum, but the subsequent losses have been of such an extent as to leave a very large debit balance on the year's business. These losses appear principally in connection with the agencies at London, Melbourne, Christchurch, and Calcutta. The directors are, therefore, unable to declare any further dividend.

3. The manager, Mr. C. M. Smith, provided with full powers and instructions, proceeded by the March mail to visit the London and Indian agencies. The directors are sanguine that he will be enabled to make arrangements for the future conduct of these agencies on a more satisfactory system, and effect a very large diminution in the annual expenditure.

4. In view of the deficit on the past year's transactions, and the very largely increasing business of the company, your directors may have to consider the expediency of calling up a portion of the unpaid capital, should the affairs of the company during the next six months demand such a proceeding.

5. Mr. J. L. Montefiore having, in January last, resigned his seat at the Board, in consequence of his intended departure from the colony, the directors, as empowered by clause 31, part 3, of the deed of settlement, appointed S. A. Joseph, Esq., to supply his place for the remainder of his term.

6. The proprietors have now to elect a director in the room of Joshua R. Young, Esq., who retires by rotation, and is not eligible for re-election. Henry Prince, Esq., a duly qualified shareholder, has given the requisite notice that he is a candidate for the office.

7. It will also devolve upon this meeting to elect an auditor in the room of Josiah Mullens, Esq., who retires by rotation, and is not eligible for re-election.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

DR.

To July, 1869, dividend ...		£1,587 2 0
Re-insurance fund ...		3,000 0 0
January, 1870, dividend ...		3,380 13 0
Charges and expenses of management, including as under:—		
Directors' and auditors' fees and salaries ...	£2,730 1 8	
Taxes, stationery, advertising in town and country, and legal, general, and petty expenses ...	818 17 1	
Fire Brigade ...	165 5 1	
		3,714 3 10
Fire losses, amounting to ...		7,067 4 4
Marine losses, amounting to ...		94,029 5 10
		£111,778 7 0

CR.

By balance brought forward ...		£5,214 1 9
Fire and Marine premiums received at head office and agencies ...	£128,945 15 0	
Less		
Agency commissions, returns for short interest, re-insurances and current expenses of intercolonial and foreign agencies	38,448 14 11	
		90,497 0 1
Bad and doubtful debts, recovered ...	20 16 4	
Loss written off this year	6 6 0	
		14 10 4
Interest on investments received and accrued		1,377 16 8
Balance ...		14,674 18 2
		£111,778 7 0

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

DR.

To capital paid up ...		£31,742 0 0
Reserve fund ...		20,000 0 0
Re-insurance fund ...		3,000 0 0
Unpaid dividends ...		62 14 0
Amount due for re-insurance, &c. ...		77 17 6
		£54,882 11 6

CR.

By cash at credit of current deposit account ...		£1,158 8 11
Real property ...		10,720 18 9
Office furniture ...		870 5 5
Cash invested on time deposits and Government debentures ...	£20,080 16 7	
Add accrued interest ...	451 13 4	
		20,532 9 11
Bills receivable ...		1,182 3 9
Amounts due the Company:—		
By agents ...	4,912 1 3	
On open account ...	827 3 4	
		5,739 4 7
Profit and loss ...		14,674 18 2
		£54,882 11 6

Mr. H. Prince was elected a director, and Mr. A. H. K. Maxwell was elected an auditor.

PEAK DOWNS COPPER MINING COMPANY.

THE fifteenth half-yearly meeting of shareholders took place yesterday, Mr. B. Buchanan in the chair. The following report was read, and also reports from the mining captain and smelting manager were read and adopted.

In submitting to the shareholders the half-yearly accounts, the directors regret to report that in consequence of the disastrous floods which have prevailed throughout the Northern districts of Queensland since January, and of a further fall in the price of copper in Europe, the affairs of the company have not been as profitable as they would have been under ordinary circumstances.

The mine has not suffered. The underground operations have been much extended, and some extremely rich patches of ore in the low levels have been opened, showing that the shareholders need not apprehend any decrease in the quantity or average quality of the ore.

The continuous rains have much interfered with the building of the new furnaces and the repairs of the old ones, and during several weeks smelting was entirely suspended, which will account for the small quantity of copper produced during the half-year. 2495 tons of ore have been smelted, giving 515 tons of refined copper.

The same reason has for several months interrupted all traffic between the ports and the mine, some parcels of copper having been upwards of six months on the road; 408 tons of copper only have been dispatched from the mine between the 1st January and the 30th June.

The outlay incurred for the gradual extension of the smelting department, and for the frequent repairs of the furnaces being, as usual, included in the working expenses, the cost of production appears much higher than heretofore. It is, however, satisfactory to state that the increased cost will be temporary, and that as soon as the furnaces are completed and in good order a larger production at a reduced rate may be expected.

Account sales, lately received, show that even the low prices alluded to in the last report have not been sustained, and that the company's copper (although equal in quality to the best brands) was sold as low as £71 per ton. The average rate of the last sales being £72 per ton, this figure has been taken as a standard in estimating the value of copper and of ore in suspense account.

The annexed balance sheet shows at credit of profit and loss on the 30th June, £4163 8s. 4d., which the directors propose, with the sanction of the present meeting, to appropriate in the following manner, viz.:—

In paying—1st. To the preferential shareholders interest for the half-year at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum on ...	£33,334 0 0	£1,333 7 2
2nd. To the non-preferential shareholders interest for the half-year at the same rate on ...	£66,666 0 0	2,666 12 10
Leaving at credit of profit and loss account a balance of ...		163 8 4
		£4,163 8 4

The dividend, if determined upon, will be payable at the company's office on and after Monday, the 8th proximo.

BALANCE SHEET.

DR.

June 30, 1870.		
To Capital ...		£100,000 0 0
Bank of New South Wales ...		35,859 17 4
Sundry creditors ...		2,217 8 8
Profit and loss ...		4,163 8 4
		£142,240 14 4

CR.

June 30, 1870.		
By Peak Downs mine, land, machinery, plant, &c., as per balance sheet, of 31st December, 1869 ...	£90,761 15 0	
Added by purchase of machinery	180 0 0	
		£90,941 15 0
By sundry debtors, stores, and materials in stock ...		6,922 5 8
Copper in suspense account ...		44,376 13 8
		£142,240 14 4

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

DR.

January 31, 1870.		
To dividend paid ...		£7,500 0 0
June 30.		
To expenses of raising ore, smelting and refining copper, inland carriage, freight, insurance, management, direction, construction and repairs of furnaces, &c. ...		33,593 15 0
Balance ...		4,163 8 4
		£45,257 3 4

CR.

December 31, 1869.		
By balance ...	£16,633 2 11	
Less amount withdrawn in January ...	4,646 0 0	
		£11,987 2 11
June 30, 1870.		
By amount received as advances on shipments of copper, and net proceeds of sales ...	19,901 7 7	
Surplus value of copper, in suspense account ...	13,368 12 10	
		33,270 0 5
		£45,257 3 4

COPPER SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

1870.—June 30.

Estimated value of copper made and of ore raised now on hand, as under, viz.:

Net proceeds to receive for shipments not yet accounted for:		
931 tons, shipped under advances valued in England at £72 per ton ...	" "	
444 tons, at the mine, on the road, and in course of shipment, at £53,	£23,532 0 0	
Carriage paid on copper delivered ...	1,077 1 8	
		£24,609 1 8
Ore at Grass:—		
5600 tons, 20 per cent., equal to 1120 tons copper		
200 " 10 " " 20 "		
5800 tons, equal to ... 1140 tons copper		
Less 20 per cent. for contingencies 228 "		
912 tons copper,		
at £21 13s. 6d. ...		19,767 12 0
		£44,376 13 8

After a lengthened discussion, a motion for payment of a dividend, as recommended, was carried.

THE DAM AT LIVERPOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—I notice, in this morning's *Herald*, a letter from the Hon. T. Holt, accompanying a letter of Major Christie's, concerning the quality of the water above the Liverpool Dam *one week after the salt water was kept back*. This means, I believe, when the dam was *first formed*. This I am not going to question, as I know nothing of it; but I will tell you what I *do* know.

When the dam was being repaired by Mr. Gibbons in 1861, after it had been partially washed away, a heavy "fresh" came down the river, washing the works nearly all away, together with a great deal of Mr. Gibbons's plant; and, strange to say that, after this great body of *fresh* water coming down, the river water at Liverpool was *undrinkable* for fully three months afterwards on account of its saltness. And I remember that the pipes by which the water is pumped up to supply the locomotives had to be lifted to near the surface in order to get the fresher water. I also remember the inhabitants going, with their water-casks, to all the water-holes for miles round, to procure a supply of the fresh element.

These are facts not to be disputed.

AQUÆ PURÆ.

Liverpool, July 25, 1870.

Since writing the above, I have been informed by an old resident (a water carrier) of some thirty years standing, that for *fifteen* years after the completion of the dam, during a dry season, the river water was undrinkable, and that he (my informant) had to go across the river, to some lagoons for fresh water. And even now it is the same. And if Mr. Holt had come to Liverpool last summer he could have had ample proof of the same, as many a one in this town will bear me out in.

THE CITY THOROUGHFARES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—There are few who will not be delighted to find the by-laws respecting furious riding and driving, in vehicles and on horseback, and loitering in our streets by pedestrians, passed by the Municipal Council; they are undoubtedly much needed, and when they come into operation it is to be hoped that, *without distinction*, they will be rigidly enforced.

Will you allow me, as one interested in the success of our Municipal regulations, to draw the attention of the authorities to a still more pressing demand upon their energies. I refer to the necessity for some improvement in the formation of our city roads. Few who have seen the care and attention to these matters in the old country will fail to notice the marked difference in the style of road-making adopted at home and that out here.

There is a much better road in the Southern district of this colony, say between Picton and Nattai, than can be found in the metropolis, indeed, as a rule, you have to come to Sydney to find bad roads in perfection. Here, if a series of holes are made by the traffic in our streets, a handful of blue metal is flung down here and there without any reference to ordinary scientific rule, and the consequence is inequality in surface, and deformity in appearance. At the present time I am residing in the neighbourhood of Darlinghurst, where, instead of blue metal, soft sandstone has been used to fill up holes, and I venture to affirm that the road making in and around the angle of Upper Liverpool-street to South Head Road is unequalled for slovenliness in any city of similar magnitude to Sydney; and while referring to this locality may I be permitted to ask why a very offensive stream of water, and something else, has been permitted for years past to run down the piece of land adjacent to Captain Scott's residence, over the pathway in Darlinghurst Road, not only to the disgust of pedestrians, but to the great danger of the inhabitants of the locality, and as yet there appears to be no action taken to remedy it?

Surely the subject of roadmaking in and around our city is as important as the carving of the names of mayor and aldermen in imperishable stone, at any rate it is so to the community; it is evident, however, that the matter is most fearfully neglected. Macadam's system of making a crown in the centre of the road, to allow the water to run off, seems to be gloriously ignored by our City Road Surveyor, and the consequence is that after a shower the friction of vehicle traffic wears the road into holes in which the water accumulates, and the dust mixing with the water by the same action, gives our streets the appearance of "mud lakes," anything but prepossessing to the eye, and ensuring to the Shoe Black Brigade a good thing in its place—constant occupation. If you think the subject worth ventilating in your valuable columns, will you kindly insert these few lines; and some of our intelligent aldermen may move for the consideration of better macadamized thoroughfares, when deliberating upon municipal affairs.

BLUE METAL.

THE PERMISSIVE BILL.—DEPUTATION TO THE HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY.

YESTERDAY morning, a deputation, consisting of the Council of the New South Wales Political Association for the Suppression of Intemperance, and other ministers and gentlemen, waited upon the Hon. Charles Cowper, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, for the purpose of bringing under his notice the evils of the existing licensing system, and the consequent necessity for an immediate alteration of the same; and also, to solicit his sympathy and support to the bill about to be submitted to Parliament, the design of which is to give power to a majority of two-thirds of the ratepayers, to prevent the retail sale of intoxicating liquors in their own municipality or district. The deputation assembled in the jury room at the Supreme Court, and proceeded thence to the Colonial Secretary's Office. There were about sixty gentlemen, amongst whom were the Revs. the Dean of Sydney, Canon Vidal, Canon Stephen, Dr. Barry, J. Graham, Dr. Steel, G. H. Moreton, Canon Allwood, T. Roseby, W. Slatyer, D. Allen, T. Gainford, J. Sharpe, S. Mitchell, E. Rogers, S. Wilkinson, Canon Stack, Canon O'Reilly, H. H. Gaud, H. S. King, J. P. Sunderland, G. Nairn, G. C. Bode, Dr. Fullerton, Dr. Lang, T. Johnson, W. Leishman, E. Robinson, A. Webb, W. J. K. Piddington, G. Woolnough, R. Morris, C. Hardie, J. Barnier, A. Burdett, T. W. Unwin, R. S. Paterson, O. Copeland; Messrs. J. H. Neale, M.L.A., E. W. Cameron, John Thompson, G. Renwick, J.P., T. Charles (surgeon), J. Mills, W. Pratt, S. H. Lewis, S. Goold, J. Davies, J. Roseby, T. B. Rolin, G. Lucas, P. R. Holdsworth, W. Macdonald, W. Henson, S. Kelly, C. W. Weekes, S. Callaghan, A. B. Armstrong, B. Short, Major Shepherd, Dr. A. M. A'Beckett, and Dr. Hansard. The deputation, having accommodated themselves as well as they could in the somewhat small apartment used in the Colonial Secretary's office,

The Rev. Dr. STEEL (addressing Mr. Cowper) said he had the honour to introduce, by means of a large and influential deputation, composed of all classes of the community, and of gentlemen interested in the welfare of the people, one of the most important matters that affected the well-being of society. Intemperance had been on the increase, and was the cause of a vast deal of the social misery which existed in the colony. The deputation represented the Political Association for the Sons of Temperance, the Temperance Societies, and others who were deeply interested in the suppression of intemperance throughout the colony. They had agreed to a practical measure, which they would ask Mr. Cowper and his colleagues to consider and support. It was their intention to introduce it into Parliament, and if possible to secure its being passed into law. Already, throughout the country, meetings had been held, and deep interest had been taken in the matter; and he might state that a large support had been given to the measure by all classes of the community, irrespective of political or even of ecclesiastical interest. The measure he spoke of was popularly known as the Permissive Bill. It was admitted that a great amount of evil resulted from intemperance, and the great question was what remedy should be applied to secure the end in view. The preamble of the bill stated that—"Whereas much crime, immorality, poverty, disease, insanity, and loss of life undoubtedly results from the common retail sale of intoxicating liquors, whereby grievous injury is suffered by great numbers of her Majesty's subjects, and by this colony at large; and, whereas, it is expedient to confer upon the ratepayers of municipalities power to restrain the sale thereof as aforesaid. Be it therefore enacted," &c., &c. With regard to the first of these evils, crime, the highest judicial authority in this colony—who, he was sorry, was not present with them, although he was with them in spirit—had published his belief that most of the crime in the colony resulted from intemperance. With respect to immorality, he might say that the clergy—who were the appointed custodians of public morality—had given it as their verdict that intemperance was occasioning a vast deal of immorality in the country; and they had stated that opinion wherever they had had an opportunity of doing so, wherever meetings had been held, and even at some of their own ecclesiastical meetings. With respect to poverty, almost all the officers of our public charitable institutions had expressed a similar conviction. Medical men had again and again testified to the large amount of disease caused by intemperance. And he had only to recall to Mr. Cowper's recollection what passed when a deputation of medical gentlemen waited upon him a few days ago with reference to the increase of insanity throughout the colony. And then again, the daily papers informed us of the frequent loss of life occasioned by intemperance. These things had impressed them with the importance of having some speedy and effective remedy applied. One of the remedies they proposed was a thorough change, so far as practicable, in the mode of licensing public-houses for the sale of intoxicating drink. They had no wish to interfere with public-houses for the accommodation of the people. But they desired to suppress as far as possible the retail sale of intoxicating liquor. The plan proposed by the measure of which he had spoken was simply to remit the matter to the people themselves. That was a great English principle, and the more it was tried the more practicable would it be found, and the more would it commend itself to the minds of the people. The more we could give to the people in the way of local self-government, the better for the State and the better for the body politic. Local self-government, by a permissive measure, had already been initiated in this colony—by means of the Municipalities Act. The Permissive Bill was founded upon that Act. The matter would thus be restricted to an Act that could be easily worked, and which could be brought into speedy operation. And they asked the support of the Government to a measure that would remit to the ratepayers within each municipality the question as to whether they would have public-houses licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquors or not. They did not wish to propose a sumptuary law, but they desired to have a law passed on the ground of advanced public opinion. Wherever a majority of two-thirds of those who voted were against the sale of intoxicating liquors within their ward or municipality, it was desired that an Act of Parliament should give them authority to prohibit such sale within such district. The bill also provided that when it had been brought into operation, the arrangement should not be disturbed for three years; but that at the end of that period it should be in the power of a given number of ratepayers to call for a new election. Where an election has not been decided by a majority of two-thirds of the people of any district, it was provided that twelve months should elapse before the matter could be decided upon again. The measure had received the support of every member of the deputation, and of a vast number whom the deputation represented. (Hear, hear.) He was bold to say, therefore, that a great amount of public opinion was in favour of the measure. And it was a gratifying thing to him and other gentlemen now present, to know that public opinion had become so much enlightened with regard to this question. Nor did we in this colony stand alone. The question was being agitated in the mother country, and had been on the floor of the House of Commons again and again. It was a question which turned up at every election and on every hustings. In some other of the British colonies, the question had advanced a further stage; and in Canada and in New Brunswick measures embodying, to a large extent the principle of the Permissive Bill, had been passed. He thought he need scarcely remind Mr. Cowper that by a more sumptuary law, perhaps, such a measure had been carried in America. Here they desired to carry it not so much by the initiation of Parliament, as by the will of the people. Because, whenever a law was passed by the public will, it was sure to be obeyed. Without enlarging upon the subject further he trusted to secure the kind interest of the Government in this measure; and if that interest was given, he had no doubt we should soon have the bill become one of the laws of New South Wales.

Mr. COWPER said he should be glad to hear any other gentleman who wished to address him.

The Rev. JOHN GRAHAM thought that Dr. Steel had, perhaps, misunderstood the resolution that had been passed at a meeting composed of the gentlemen who formed the deputation. The introduction of the subject was left to Dr. Steel and the Secretary of the Political Association for the Suppression of Intemperance. It was thought best not to trouble Mr. Cowper with too many speeches; but that if he had any questions to ask they would be answered by some gentleman present. But if there was any gentleman who felt a strong impulse to say something, they would, with Mr. Cowper's consent, hear him.

Mr. S. GOOLD said that he had the honour to represent, as secretary, the Political Association for the Suppression of Intemperance. The great object of that Association was to obtain an alteration in the present licensing law, and especially the enactment of a permissive law. The principle of the bill had been so ably explained by the Rev. Dr. Steel, that he had simply to add one or two remarks to what had been already said. The bill, if passed into law, would give to the inhabitants of any district, who choose to adopt it, the power to abolish altogether the retail sale of intoxicating drinks. The bill was based upon the Municipal Act. It was proposed to use the machinery that was already used in the various municipalities, so that by this measure, no increase in the expenditure of government was proposed. They adopted a principle already adopted by the Government in this colony, and on that account he thought the bill ought to commend itself to the notice of the Government. The passing of the measure into law would be a great benefit to the whole community. He was persuaded that there were many localities where the people were prepared to adopt this measure so soon as it was passed into law.

Mr. COWPER said, if no other gentleman desired to speak, he might at once say that he entirely agreed with Dr. Steel, and with almost every right-thinking person in the community, as to the evil of intemperance, and the desirability of having some practical measure to remedy the drunkenness which existed throughout the colony. He also agreed with Dr. Steel in thinking that the remedy must be chiefly in the hands of the people themselves. He thought that no legislation could be effective that was not in accordance with the feelings of the community. He believed that was one of the main features of the Maine liquor law. If we could get the feelings of the people of this colony in favour of a somewhat similar measure, there would be no difficulty in the way of its being worked. But without an advanced state of the public opinion we should legislate in vain. He thought the movement, at which the gentlemen forming the deputation had placed themselves at the head, was an excellent one, and was one without which no legislation could be effective. But he thought that in some respects Governments had scarcely had justice done them with respect to this particular question. It was generally stated that the expenses of government were paid out of the vices of the people. His own experience was this, that Governments had always admitted the sale and consumption of ardent spirits to be productive of evil; and in providing for the expenses of government the practice had been to obtain as much revenue as possible from duties on spirituous liquors to prevent their being so extensively used. With a view of checking the consumption of ardent spirits as much as possible, the Government had taxed them to the fullest extent, having regard to the possibility of such taxation giving rise to smuggling or illicit distillation. The feeling had always prevailed—perhaps it was now time that it gave way—that if Government taxed the article too heavily, we should require an army of police in order to prevent other evils, such as smuggling and illicit distillation. That was the reason which induced him to believe that the remedy was in the hands of the people themselves. If the community was willing to give up the use of ardent spirits—a luxury as it might be termed for after all it was not a necessary of life (hear, hear), and he believed that people who used spirits sparingly, or did not use them at all, were far better off than those who did use them—the Government would be willing to lend its support. But now came the question how far the Government were prepared to co-operate with the movement set on foot in this colony. On that subject he should have to consult his colleagues. The first gentleman who might perhaps take alarm was his hon. friend the Treasurer. That gentleman might be very reluctant to give his support to a measure which would take away a large amount of revenue, until other means were provided for raising money. But he apprehended that no member of the Government would hold back his support to a movement that he saw was for the welfare of the community. He was not sufficiently conversant with the bill which had been placed in his hands, or with the mode in which it was proposed to deal with it, to be able to express an opinion. But he might say that, with regard to himself, he should only be too glad to give his most cordial co-operation in carrying out the objects which the bill seemed to have in view. Whether it was intended to carry it out by means of municipalities or in any other way must for the present be an open question. He would consult with his colleagues; and if, as Dr. Steel had said, there would not be a large loss to the revenue, but that the expenses of the Government would be materially reduced by the passing of the bill, the Government would be relieved in two important considerations. No doubt, we should not have so much crime in our midst if the measure was adopted. He was very glad to see the movement, because he had always been of opinion that, unless the people bestirred themselves, very little could be done by the Government. He thought the step taken was a very wise step; and he wished the deputation, and those whom they represented, every success. The support they had already received was very gratifying. The bill should have the serious consideration of his colleagues and himself. No one denied the evils of intemperance; but the difficulty was to provide a remedy. He confessed that some years ago he entertained the opinion that if the number of licensed public-houses were limited it would not have any great effect in limiting drunkenness. But to some extent he had changed the opinion he formerly held. He thought the number of public-houses in Sydney was altogether disproportionate to the requirements; but if the number was reduced to one-half, he doubted whether any great good would result. But on that and all other points of the subject considerable change was taking place in public opinion, and he thought the time had arrived when a great reform might be made. If the people were in earnest and desired it, any co-operation the Government could give would be given. He had no doubt that the co-operation of the people with the Government would bring about a better state of things, which was at present truly alarming.

Mr. G. LUCAS pointed out that as the bill would not be adopted by the whole colony at once, but perhaps by only two or three municipalities, it would not interfere with the revenue to any great extent at present.

Mr. COWPER: That is a minor question, but still one that might be taken into consideration.

Dr. LANG said that perhaps Mr. Cowper would allow him to remind him of the state of things in the colony twenty-seven years ago, when there was a great agitation in the community, and a great effort made in the Legislative Council, under Sir George Gipps, for lowering the duties on spirits, which were then very high. He recollected that one of the gentlemen who made himself conspicuous on that occasion—Mr. Joseph P. Robinson, who was then member for Melbourne—assured him (Dr. Lang) that from extensive and minute inquiries he had made, he was satisfied that the Government did not receive duty from more than one-fourth of the spirits that were consumed. He supported the proposition to lower the duties, in order to preserve the health of the morals of the community. For illicit distillation and smuggling were then prevalent all over the colony. There were, therefore, dangers on the right hand and on the left. But he was strongly of opinion that it was to the interest both of the Government and the people, that means should be taken to suppress the evils of intemperance in the way proposed by the bill which the deputation had come to advocate—that was by lessening the number of public-houses, and by taking them out of the hands of individuals of questionable character, who set up public-houses to destroy the morals of the people in any particular locality.

Mr. COWPER: That rested mainly with the magistrates, who selected persons for licensing. He recollected what took place at the time referred to by Dr. Lang. He was a member of the Legislature at the time. In order to put down what appeared to be the greater evil, by lowering the duties on spirits, it was thought that intemperance would be encouraged. But that was hardly true. He did not think that the lowering of spirits on that occasion increased drunkenness at all. With regard to the present movement, he said that if the enactment of a permissive law reduced the revenue of Government, it would no doubt also be the means of decreasing the expenditure.

The Rev. JOHN GRAHAM pointed out that all the members of the deputation were not total abstainers. The deputation was not from the Sons of Temperance, or from any other total abstinence society. It was a deputation of citizens. Such were the great evils arising from intemperance in this community in every channel, that every friend of the people and every man of God should rouse up and rally round the standard that had been planted for the suppression of intemperance. He thought the Permissive Bill should be passed by Parliament on the ground of justice. It was unjust to the tax-paying community that a number of persons should have opportunities and offering unlimited facilities for selling drink, and unlimited temptations to a large portion of the community to indulge in it. We had to support poverty and disease, which was brought about, to a great extent, by the excessive use of intoxicating liquors. Therefore, on the grounds of justice, he thought the Legislature might be appealed to to pass this measure. Then he might say that the clergy of all denominations had shown an especial interest in the matter. Wherever clergymen went, and whatever good thing they attempted to do for the benefit of the people, they were met by that monster evil of intoxicating drink. They based their request on justice to the citizens the general good of the community, and begged that the Government would, as far as they could, help them in pushing forward the movement which had been set on foot.

Mr. Cowper: There is no community in the world that has so much controlling power as the people of New South Wales; and if they did their duty, the Government would not be wanting in theirs.

The Rev. John Graham: All they asked for was—that the people should have leave to say whether there should be any public-houses or not.

Mr. Cowper: With regard to the particular measure which had been placed in his hands, he had not considered it; but whatever measure might be finally determined upon for suppressing intemperance, it should have his cordial support.

Mr. John Robert said that petitions in favour of the measure would be forwarded from all parts of the colony. He believed the petition would be the largest that had ever been presented to the Legislature.

Mr. P. R. Holdsworth desired Mr. Cowper to request the Hon. Colonial Treasurer to refer to the returns of the British Parliament from the years 1841 to 1847, inclusive—the statistics relating to the Irish Exchequer being the only statistics which touched upon this question of revenue. During those years Father Mathew was engaged in spreading the principles of temperance, and the Irish Exchequer lost two millions derivable from spirits; but the gross revenue of the country was raised about £500,000 over and above the revenue that was lost.

Mr. Cowper said he remembered the agitation which was originated, he believed, by Mr. Silk Buckingham.

Mr. Holdsworth: People left off consuming their time and money in public-houses, and used their means for reproductive purposes. That reproduction became the wealth of the nation, and the revenue that was lost was returned in another form. Mr. Holdsworth concluded by handing to Mr. Cowper the statistics to which he had referred.

Mr. Cowper said he would submit the subject to the consideration of his hon. friend the Treasurer.

The Rev. E. Robinson thought he should be within the mark when he said that upwards of two millions of money were annually spent in this colony in liquor. So long as such a large amount of money was expended in the liquor traffic, so long would evils of the direst character prevail in the country. It was the opinion of some that if the number of public-houses were reduced drunkenness would not be diminished.

Mr. Cowper: Only a smaller number of persons would be benefited by it; and no doubt they would be delighted.

Mr. Robinson thought that if the number of public-houses were reduced, drunkenness would in some degree be diminished also.

Mr. S. Goold said it must be understood that the bill was intended to abolish public-houses—not to regulate them. Wherever a majority of two-thirds in any locality desired to abolish public-houses in their district, the bill gave them power to carry out their wishes. If it were merely to regulate public-houses, he thought a bare majority ought to be sufficient.

The Rev. W. J. K. Piddington said the bill that it was proposed to present to Parliament was strictly a Permissive Bill. He quite agreed with Mr. Cowper that this matter should rest with the people. He believed that the popular sentiment was sufficiently educated on this question to defend itself against the mischiefs of the public-house system; but the hands of the people were at present tied, and the object of the bill was to untie their hands and give them the power of doing what they wished to do. They did not wish to enforce anything upon any one, but they wished to give the people power to do that which was necessary for their own protection and the protection of their children against that horrible public-house system. If any part of the community desired to remain bound they could remain bound; but if it desired to have public-houses abolished then the bill would give them power to effect what they desired.

The Rev. T. Gainford said that when the bill came before Parliament some might say that it could not be carried out through the whole colony. The Municipalities Act had, it must be acknowledged, proved of great benefit, and this bill was intended to work in a similar manner. He was sure that, so far as the Government were concerned, they would have nothing to fear.

The Rev. D. Allen thought that if the bill were passed, the expenses of the Government would be considerably reduced. The number of inmates in our charitable institutions would be materially lessened. That fact enforced itself upon him whilst visiting the Yarra Bend Lunatic Asylum, near Melbourne. In answer to a question which he put to the gentleman in charge of that institution, he was told that the chief cause of the misery and suffering to be found there was intoxicating drink. Therefore, if indulgence in intoxicating liquors were lessened, the number of inmates in such institutions would be smaller, and the expenses of Government proportionately decreased. If we went to the hospitals or gaols the same testimony was obtained.

Mr. Cowper said he might as well mention that during a recent visit to the lunatic asylum at Gladesville, Dr. Manning expressed an opinion rather in opposition to what had been said by Mr. Allen. Dr. Manning seemed to be of opinion that drunkenness was not so much a cause of the lunacy in that asylum as was generally supposed; and Dr. Manning told him that he thought the statistics of the Chief Justice in this respect were very much at fault. He mentioned that, to show that a difference of opinion existed with regard to this matter. There was, however, no doubt that a great deal of pauperism, crime, and lunacy was caused by the use of intoxicating drinks.

The Rev. John Graham thought that if the subject could be investigated, it would be found that intoxicating drinks were indirectly, if not directly, the cause of a great deal of lunacy.

Dr. A. M. a'Beckett said he was aware that such an opinion had been expressed by Dr. Manning as had been mentioned by Mr. Cowper; and he was very much astonished to hear it.

Mr. Cowper: I was astonished too.

Dr. a'Beckett: He thought Dr. Manning's experience was rather limited compared to that of other persons; because, having been a visitor to the Gladesville Asylum for many years, and having also taken a deep interest in the temperance movement, he (Dr. a'Beckett) had taken the trouble to make inquiries. Those inquiries led him to the conclusion that a large proportion of the cases of lunacy in that asylum owed their origin to intoxicating drink. In fact it was a matter that did not admit of questioning; and he felt sure that Dr. Manning would yet see cause to alter his opinion.

The Rev. Dr. Steel, on behalf of the deputation, thanked Mr. Cowper for the courtesy he had shown them, and the deputation withdrew.

DRUITT-STREET, SYDNEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—We beg you will kindly permit us, through the columns of your journal, to call the attention of the aldermen for Brisbane Ward to the disgraceful manner in which the lower part of Druitt-street has been allowed to remain for many months past. In wet weather it is almost impassable for pedestrians to travel. It would be well if the said aldermen would take the trouble of walking down to inspect the same and judge for themselves.

We are, Sir, yours obediently,
D. WILSON, H. L. ROBERTS, A. DEARIN, WM. BRIGGS, JABEZ BROWN, JAMES HOGG.

"NEW SOUTH WALES CHARITIES."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—The letter signed "New South Wales," which appears in your issue of to-day, on the above subject, leads me to suggest that, so long as we leave our doors wide open to receive the pauperism of the adjoining colonies, we must expect to have more than our fair share of the lunatic, idiotic, lame, blind, and infirm, to be a tax on our charity.

Our neighbours in Victoria are much wiser in their generation—see "*The Passengers, Harbours, and Navigation Statute of* 1865," section 36, which prohibits the landing of these people, except under a bond to her Majesty for the repayment of charges for maintenance and support that may be incurred within *five* years of their landing.

The unrestrained influx of this class of pauperism from Queensland and New Zealand, during the last few years, has done much to contribute to the overcrowding of our charitable institutions, of which we hear so many complains.

27th July. C. R.

A Sharp Editor.—A subscriber to an American newspaper writes to the editor thus: "I don't want your paper any longer." To which the editor replies, "I wouldn't make it any longer if you did. Its present length suits me very well."

IN A LUNATIC ASYLUM.

(*From the Pall Mall Gazette.*)

The observations lately made in this journal on the conduct of private lunatic asylums have inspired a gentleman who was for six weeks an inmate of a madhouse to send us an account of his treatment therein. The writer is known to us, and his story may be accepted as strictly accurate:—

In the spring of 186— I had an attack of paralysis (brought on by overwork in my profession) which for a time deprived me of the use of the right side of my body. There was from the first, which I believe is commonly the case, what the faculty call "great cerebral disturbance," but there was not in the earlier stages of the disease any mental delusion evinced. There was merely, to use a friend's expression, an exaggeration of myself. Every intellectual hobby was ridden to death. Having naturally a keen sense of the ridiculous, the stalest jokes at that time appeared to be covered with a new epidermis of facetiousness and excited an unnatural degree of laughter. My spirits, always high, became at that time so high that the "sandboy," proverbial for being "jolly," was a mere hypochondriac in comparison. This excitement of brain ended in a few months in positive delusions, and it was considered by my friends necessary (whether rightly or wrongly is a mere matter of opinion) that I should be placed in confinement and subjected to special treatment. I was consequently sent to ——, a house opening into the grounds of a private asylum in the neighbourhood of London. Everything at this place appeared to be designed for the happiness of a patient situated as I was: pretty rooms, extensive grounds, and good view. The superintendent in the house was a lady of education and refinement, and kindness itself. This lady had conversational powers greater than any woman I ever knew. All subjects appeared alike to her. There was a poor gentleman in confinement there—a considerable naturalist; he had especially an intense love for beetles, and to hear our lady superintendent indulge him with a coleopterous conversation one would have imagined beetles had been the study of her life.

When I first entered this establishment I was suffering from acute mania; but, apart from my particular delusions, I could enter into conversation upon, and understand, all ordinary subjects. The first attendant assigned to me was a man who went by the name of "Leathers;" not a very powerful man—certainly less powerful than myself. "Leathers" was a clever fellow, and withal talkative too—too talkative. "Leathers" soon found out my delusions, and we talked upon the subject the greater part of the day. Every one knows with what eagerness a person suffering from delusions will talk about them. Under the talkative system of "Leathers" I rapidly, as might be expected, became worse. This leads me in passing to say that I doubt whether sufficient care is taken by medical men in asylums to ascertain, on a patient first entering, the nature of the particular disease of the brain from which he is suffering. I am not a medical man, but I imagine that diseases of the brain are almost, if not quite, as various as diseases of the body—that while one case may require a clever talkative attendant to rouse the brain of the patient, another case may be rendered much worse by such treatment.

One night, about a week after I entered this establishment, I was very noisy, and I have no doubt the slumbers of "Leathers" (he slept in a small chair-bed in my room) were considerably disturbed, and he threatened if I did not "hold my noise" to tie my hands. He had partly brought the "noise" on himself, for he had told me that "my wife was downstairs, and after talking to the lady superintendent was coming up to see me if I was quiet." He told me this, I presume, under the impression that it would soothe me, and so it did for a short time; but as she did not come (it is, perhaps, needless to say she was not in the house) I shouted louder than before, and began kicking with my left heel against the wall, thinking that if she heard the noise she would suppose I was in trouble and would come the sooner. This was too much for "Leathers," and he very shortly after tied my wrists with some list bands which he took from a drawer in the room. Whether these list bands were in the drawer by accident, or whether such things are part of the usual night-gear of a keeper, I cannot say; but the inference is that he did not threaten unless he was able to execute his threat, and if the hands were to be tied list was certainly a convenient article for the purpose, as it probably would not leave a mark in the way that cord would have done. "Leathers," however, tied my wrists together so tightly that my hands were almost black.

As was, perhaps, natural to a man whose brain was in a state of morbid excitement, I immediately fancied myself "Prometheus Vinctus," and indulged my keeper with recitations from the Greek poets at the top of my voice. Whether "Leathers" was irritated by the novel sound of Greek, or thought that I was calling him names, I know not; but he almost immediately crept round to the head of my bed and proceeded to kneel upon me, one knee being on the left side of my chest, and the other on the left side of my neck; and whenever I attempted to move, or made a noise, he gave it a jolt with his whole weight, the effect of which was to knock the greater part of the wind out of me.

I cannot find words to describe my feelings on that miserable night. Luckily it was the height of summer, and was therefore light in a few hours. Only those who have seen it can realise the grim light given by the semi-dark lantern in use in lunatic asylums. The lantern is made of fine wire-work, somewhat similar to the wire-work of a fencing mask, or of such covers as are used in larders to keep flies off cold meat. Its shape is the same as the Enfield rifle bullet, taking the base of the bullet as the bottom of the lantern. The flame of the candle is entirely covered by the wire work. No doubt it is necessary to confine a light in some way as a safeguard against fire in asylums, and I do not say the lantern above described is not an effectual contrivance, but a more hideous means of conveying light I never saw. Surely in these days of inventions something might be contrived which would combine safety with cheerfulness.

No man, who is the subject of mania, thinks himself mad, though possibly no one is so mad as to think everybody mad except himself. Although I did not think myself mad, I knew I was ill, I knew I was in a madhouse, I knew that the man kneeling upon me was my keeper, and the horrid thought crossed me that he was doing what he did to make me mad. Shortly after dawn, seeing the dark colour of my hands, "Leathers" yielded to my repeated entreaties to loosen the list bandages which were round my wrists, but he would not entirely free me, nor could I free myself, owing to the paralysis in my right arm.

In this state I remained, as far as I could judge, till between 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning; he then consented to call a young medical student to me who was sleeping in the house, provided I would lie quite quiet, let him untie my hands, and fasten my left wrist to the head of the bed. I of course consented to his doing anything so long as he would not illuse me; for I do not hesitate to say that I was simply terrified by the treatment I had received. I have often thought over the events of that night, and wondered why "Leathers" acted in the way he did. Was it fear? He had no cause to be afraid, for if he had remained in bed I could not have harmed him. My right side was so weak that I could scarcely walk across the room without assistance, certainly not without my stick, and my stick was always removed at night. Noisy I was, but so long as I was not injuring myself by my noise, I might have been let alone. If I was injuring myself, the proper course clearly was to have fetched the doctor. I suggested this in the early part of the night, but the reply of "Leathers" was that he could not be disturbed till the morning. Possibly in an asylum it is difficult to provide for exceptional pressure upon the time of the medical staff. During the greater part of the time I was an inmate of this asylum the proprietor, a medical man, was absent in the North of England, taking his annual holiday, his patients, about eighty in number, being left to the care of a house-surgeon and a medical student. Far be it from me to say that the proprietor of a lunatic asylum shall have no holiday; for, of all men in the world, I should think rest and recreation were necessary to him. But when he is absent, he should provide for having a more numerous staff than that above referred to. To my own knowledge there were other acute cases requiring constant attention during the night I was so ill myself.

But to return, Immediately the medical student saw me he ordered "Leathers" to untie my arm. He found my pulse in a very excited state, as was to be supposed; in fact, I could myself detect the blood, as it were, being pumped up the back of my neck into my brain. He applied ice to the back of my neck, ordered "Leathers" out of the room, and himself sat with me till I fell asleep. At my request my friend the medical student (for I felt him indeed to be a friend) provided me with another attendant the reverse of "Leathers" in every respect.

My new attendant was as strong as Hercules, and as gentle and kind as strong. In addition to this, he was seemingly stupidly silent. There was no entering into conversation with him. He was, certainly, the most laconic person I ever had to deal with. All this, however, made him just the man to be about me in the then excited state of my brain, and, from the time of my having this new attendant about me, my health began steadily to improve and my excitement to subside.

I fear "Leathers" was a cruel man. He certainly was fond of power in a small way, fond of making the person on whom he attended obey him on all occasions. He discovered very shortly after I had been in his company that the very slightest twist of my paralyzed arm, or lifting the elbow of that arm, caused me excruciating pain; consequently when, either from disinclination or obstinacy, I refused to do what he required of me, he quietly jerked or twisted the paralyzed arm, thereby compelling me by the pain inflicted immediately to do his behests.

I was certainly somewhat surprised, when I mentioned to one of the leading physicians to the insane the treatment I had received, to find that he did not believe me; for his remark was, "Oh, my dear fellow, you don't mean that; you mean he jumped upon you from the ceiling;" evidently looking upon my story as the creation of a diseased brain. At all events he would not go into the matter with me, and immediately commenced a conversation upon my case with another medical man who had come to see me.

About a fortnight after the change of my attendant my health was so far improved that I attended a service which was held every Sunday morning in one of the rooms of the asylum. Whether it was wise in the medical officers of the asylum to allow me to attend this service I greatly doubt. It must be remembered, however, that when I did this I was convalescent, all fever had abated, every delusion had left me. The sight of a considerable body of lunatics is not pleasant to a person in the rudest health; but to a man whose brain is weak from the effect of a recent attack of mania—to a man who has just begun fully to realise his temporary unfortunate position, to one who knows that he is legally associated with insane people, that he is in the eye of the law as much a lunatic as any of the poor creatures before him—it is particularly distressing. I was placed on a sofa facing the greater part of the lunatic congregation—a mad Quaker on one side of me, and an insane tea-dealer on the other. On the whole, the service was orderly; but the singing (to use a slang expression) was "a caution." An inferior harmonium, as an accompaniment, is at all times unpleasant; but when, added to that, you have a choir of insane men and women singing each his particular tune to words of his own selection, and, for the most part, at the top of the voice, the combination of sound is anything but soothing to a sensitive ear. Besides this there were patients, some whose expression of face was painful to see, others whose expression was equally ludicrous. Nearly opposite to me was another mad Quaker, whose delight appeared to be the catching of imaginary flies with his mouth, the movement of his head being similar to the snapping movement of a dog engaged in the same occupation. Such were some of the "Aids to devotion" which I experienced on that (to me) memorable Sunday.

The not uncommon practice of trotting out the delusions of patients for the amusement of visitors cannot be too strongly reprehended. Possibly in chronic cases little harm is done to the unhappy subject of the delusions, and, it is to be hoped, the practice causes no mental pain. For the proprietor of a lunatic asylum to call up a patient and "put him through his facings," if I may use the expression, may be amusing to some people whose brains are not in a state of irritation, but to a patient sitting by, recently recovered from acute mania, and sensible of his position, this sort of thing is more painful than I can describe; one patient relating that he is making his fortune, having sold thousands of tons of catsmeat that morning; another saying, "Doctor, you did not keep your promise last night; you know the state of my stomach, and that I cannot digest my food till my head is off. In the name of mercy, cut it off to-night!" another saying, "For God's sake, doctor, keep her down, keep her down. Give me a seidlitz powder; anything to keep her down!"—this poor fellow's delusion being that he had swallowed his wife.

After an attack of mania it is not unusual for depression to be developed, and perhaps it is not too much to say that to hear the above going on is enough again to put the mind off its balance, and render chronic what was before only temporary. The familiarity of attendants is another cause of complaint. The evil of this course depends a good deal upon the class of patients with whom the attendants have to deal; but to a gentleman who has been accustomed to respect from servants to be accosted, or to hear other patients accosted, as "Edward" or "Jones"—to say nothing of nicknames—is, to say the least of it, offensive. The familiarity of an attendant makes a man feel in a degraded position—in a position different to what he has been accustomed to, and indirectly has the effect of retarding his progress towards recovery.

The practice of lying, which is indulged in freely by attendants, is another evil. An attendant will say anything which he thinks will quiet a patient at the moment. This only leads to greater irritation, for a man soon finds out that he has been deceived, and becomes more furious than ever. Half the "rows" between myself and "Leathers" arose from his telling me lies. It is no doubt difficult to restrain servants in this respect, and it is perhaps almost impossible for the proprietor of a lunatic asylum to exercise complete restraint; but I cannot help thinking that if he was determined to put this sort of thing down—if he would sometimes believe the statement of patients instead of the statements of attendants, and was now and then to visit the transgressions of attendants by a few dismissals, the thing might be done.

It is satisfactory to see the respect which proprietors of lunatic asylums and their servants have for the Lunacy Commissioners. A Commissioner is evidently their *bête noire*. Under the Act of Parliament the Commissioners have power to enter into an asylum at any hour of the day or night without giving notice. But it is presumed a head keeper can smell a Commissioner afar off, for it is extraordinary to witness how some of the patients are furbished up on the occasion of these visits. Lunatics never seen before are walked about the grounds in charge of their affectionate keepers, arrayed in "white ducks" and unexceptionable collars. While the Commissioners are in one part of the building, a lunatic is whipped into his best clothes in another, and made to look quite decently insane.

Doubtless even Commissioners, by force of habit, come to look upon all patients in lunatic asylums as being properly there. I remember about a fortnight or three weeks after the midnight assault on me by "Leathers" that we received a visit from two of the Commissioners—one a barrister, the other a medical man. They came up to me and asked in a kind and courteous manner whether I was "happy," or "had anything to complain of." I then explained to them what had occurred, and though they listened apparently with great attention, incredulity was stamped upon their faces. Whether they believed my story or not, I do not know; at all events, "Leathers" still appeared in attendance upon some of the patients during the remainder of my stay in the asylum, and he was there when I paid a visit to my friend the lady superintendent some months after.

The position of Commissioners is perhaps a difficult one, but they ought never to forget that in reality they are the only legal protectors a poor lunatic has. The cunning of some lunatics is almost proverbial, but if a Commissioner caused himself to be instructed in the particular delusions of a patient, it would be a matter of surprise if, in the course of easy conversation, conducted by a man of talent, which a Commissioner ought to be, he could not detect him in untruthful statements.

COMMENTING ON A CASE WHILE SUB-JUDICE.

(*From the Times, April* 29.)

It is with great reluctance we discuss so unpleasant a case as that of "Martin v. the Rev. John Jackson," which was yesterday decided by the Dean of Arches. Mr. Jackson has been pronounced guilty of adultery and of indecent conduct with two of his servants, and is suspended for five years from his office and benefice. Notice has been given of appeal to the Privy Council, and, under ordinary circumstances, it would be more satisfactory to leave such a charge entirely in the hands of the Courts. There may, however, be occasions on which the preliminary decision appears open to such flagrant objections that it becomes a duty to urge the public to suspend their judgment. This is peculiarly the case where the decision is adverse to the defendant. Some time must elapse before an appeal can be heard; and, meanwhile, if the judgment pass unchallenged, the convicted man is suffering the most aggravated penalties of guilt. There is, in fact, no duty more incumbent on members of society than to express a frank opinion where they think persons have been unjustly accused of such offences as are charged against Mr. Jackson. While fully sensible, therefore, of the deference due to the judgment of the Court, we think it a duty to say that we have never received a decision with more surprise, and that Mr. Jackson seems to us to have been hardly treated.

Let us consider the charge to which the attention of the Judge was chiefly directed. It is alleged that on the 6th of January, 1868, Mr. Jackson went into the kitchen of the Rectory at Ledbury, and sent Elizabeth Parry, his cook, into the apple-room near it; that he followed her there, and forcibly committed adultery with her. The direct evidence in support of this allegation is that of Elizabeth Parry herself and another servant, named Elizabeth Lane. This girl states that she heard Parry crying out once or twice, and afterward herself witnessed the offence. Now, in estimating the value of this evidence, we invite the reader to consider one simple fact. Elizabeth Parry, according to the Judge's own statement, "returned to her work in the kitchen, and never mentioned that or any other subsequent indecency on the part of the defendant to anybody, until she had finally left the service of the defendant at the close of the year." Further, Elizabeth Lane "did not speak of what she had seen to Parry at any subsequent time, nor, apparently, to any one else while she was in the service of Mr. Jackson." To appreciate the significance of this silence it is also to be remembered that in May of the same year the servants in the Rectory were all dismissed. Scandalous accusations against Mrs. Jackson and a tutor who had been living in the house were traced to Elizabeth Lane; it was found that this girl was indecent in her conversation, and it was naturally thought best to make a complete change in the household. Now, if these two girls had each the power of bringing this tremendous accusation to bear against Mr. Jackson, is it credible they would have accepted notice to quit without saying a single word about it either to each other or to any one else? If Elizabeth Lane did not scruple to spread calumnious reports about Mrs. Jackson, why should she have scrupled to make similar charges against her master when she had herself witnessed his misconduct? Other servants who had been in the house, or employed about it, denounced this girl's conversation in the strongest terms, and, according to the Judge, "she herself admitted that her conduct in the kitchen was indecent." All that was pleaded for her was that Mr. Jackson's own conduct had been the means of debauching her; but when, as a matter of fact, she had thus been corrupted, how was it that not a single word passed her lips in reference to her master's misbehaviour?

We must look a little further into the circumstances connected with Parry. As we have said, she was dismissed in June, but at the beginning of October she was taken back into service, and on the 6th of that month she was delivered of a child in the Rectory-house. Here, again, we are asked to believe that Mr. Jackson permitted a woman whom he knew to be with child to return to his house and to be delivered under his own roof. The doctor had observed, before Parry left in June, that she was pregnant, and had charged her with it; but she denied it, and persisted in her denial until the very moment of her delivery. She alleges that Mr. Jackson told her to keep up the falsehood, and the Judge actually appears to rely on the mere fact of her denial as a proof of its having been prompted by Mr. Jackson. Nothing is more common than for girls in this condition to conceal their real state until the very last moment, and it often requires no little firmness and tact on the part of a mistress to discover the truth and to act accordingly. But when the child was born, Parry actually signed a paper mentioning the person who was the father of it, and who was not Mr. Jackson. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson gave her 5s. wages and a present of 10s. to help her to clothe the child. Such instances as this will tend to warn masters and mistresses against similar acts of kindness; but nothing is more natural than that they should have given this little help to a girl who was leaving their service in trouble. It was not until the following January that any demand was addressed to Mr. Jackson on account of this child. Upon what does Sir Robert Phillimore rely in answer to all these improbabilities? We own ourselves utterly unable to discover how he disposes of them. His mode of estimating character appears to us very singular. Sir John Pakington and many other witnesses of position gave evidence as to the unimpeachable moral character borne by Mr. Jackson up to the time of this charge; but Sir Robert Phillimore's experience has taught him that this kind of testimony raises a mere presumption, which is only valuable where the evidence is doubtful. On the other hand, his opinion of Elizabeth Lane is that she is simply "giddy and foolish," and of Elizabeth Parry he asks, "why was she not to be believed? Was she a woman of bad character? Was she untruthful? Was she a woman of unchaste life?" To the latter question he summarily answers, "Surely not." To our unlearned minds it would appear that these inquiries indicate the very question at issue, and that to prejudge them in its determination is to beg the question. There are but two things which the Judge can allege as definitely inculpating Mr. and Mrs. Jackson. One is, that he and his wife assisted both Lane and Parry to procure situations, and gave them good characters. Such conduct is highly reprehensible, but we wish it were only practised under such circumstances as those charged against Mr. Jackson. It is lamentably common for masters and mistresses to mention only the good points in their servants' characters. In the second place, the keeper of a registry-office for servants states that she understood, from a conversation with Mr. Jackson before October, 1868, that he was cognisant of the charge hanging over him. But if this were the case, it appears to us incredible Mr. Jackson should have received the girl back into his house, and it is easy to understand that a keeper of a registry-office might have a confused recollection of other scandals afloat at the time. It is proved that there was a good deal of ill-feeling at Ledbury, and, though Sir Robert Phillimore peremptorily dismissed this circumstance from his consideration, it is of obvious importance in explaining how the idea of this accusation might have been suggested.

It ought to be considered that Mr. Jackson himself gave evidence, and that his wife, to whom he has been married twenty-six years, came forward as a witness on his behalf. We can only say that if a clergyman is to be convicted on such evidence as this, we do not know what gentleman's house is safe from similar scandals. The power women possess to inflict an injury of this kind has always been terrible, and the Courts of Law have hitherto been very circumspect in admitting such accusations. Nothing is more notorious than the deceit to which women are prone when they have once gone wrong. Servants, moreover, are greatly tempted to at once excuse themselens and shield the really guilty person by laying the blame on their superiors, and such a decision as the present appears to us an alarming precedent. It is a great hardship to a man in Mr. Jackson's position that he cannot be tried by a jury, and that he should be liable to a sentence of what to him is almost capital punishment at the voice of a single Judge, who may happen to have peculiar powers of viewing evidence. He can, however, appeal to the Privy Council; and meanwhile we are confident that all persons of ordinary experience will, at the least, suspend their judgment.

A QUEER COUNTRY TO EMIGRATE TO.

(*From the Times.*)

Whoever asserted that the days of faith and credulity were over was quite mistaken. Should he still persist in his heresy, let him read the following story, for which we have the authority of Mr. Gordon, the Governor of Trinidad, who drew his information partly from the President of the Republic of Guayana, and partly from eye-witnesses of the facts to which they bore testimony. If any of our readers affect ignorance as to the exact position on the globe filled by the Republic in question, we can only console them by declaring that up to the time of reading Mr. Gordon's Despatch we did not think such geographical knowledge a matter of much importance. The Republic of Guayana is rich, it appears, in water and waste land. As the Orinoco is part of the water-power of the State, it may be supposed that element is a drug in those parts. They do not sell that. But the Republic sells its waste lands, so President Della Costa says, at the very moderate price of four pounds sterling for three square miles. When we add, on the authority of our *Gazetteer*, "that the lowlands about the Delta of the Orinoco reek with pestilential exhalations," "that elephantiasis and goitre seem to be here endemic diseases," and that fever and dysentery are rather the rule than the exception, it will be evident that no settler, unless endowed with the proverbial cheerfulness of Mr. Mark Tapley, ought ever to entertain the notion of colonising those swampy shores.

But what are Englishmen but a nation of Mark Tapleys? Here is "the Chartered American, English, and Venezuelan Trading and Commercial Company," which has been able to persuade a band of British emigrants to find their way to an unhealthy locality on the Caura River, where for land "wholly unimproved, not a tree having been cut or a swamp drained or a hut built on," the company had demanded and obtained from the emigrants £4 for lots of ten acres. The story of these emigrants is briefly this:—Under the leadership of Mr. Bond, lately Captain in her Majesty's 91st Highlanders, they left Europe in October, and arrived at Ciudad Bolivar in November. There the difficulties of their position met them on landing. They were unassisted by the company, and unassisted they found it impossible to make their way to their settlement on the Caura River. We do not believe they would ever have got thither had not the President furnished them with three months' provisions, forwarded them to the settlement, and otherwise befriended them. Even then their troubles did not cease, for though the President was kind, the canoe men to whom they were confided stole the greater part of the President's provisions on the voyage up. At last, however, they arrived, n number betwen sixty and seventy souls, of all ages and both sexes, only to find their "township a dense uncleared tropical forest, liable in many places to be overflowed by the river during the wet season." Exposure to the sun produced its natural results—dysentery and fever. "The gentleman who had been charged by the President to assist them left the settlement, and did not return." They had no provisions and were soon reduced to subsist on beans and rice. Even those dainties were rapidly diminishing, and "starvation stared them in the face." Our readers will ask, as this was in December last, whether these unfortunate settlers are still alive. That is more than we can say. We only repeat the tale as it is told in Mr. Gordon's despatch to Lord Granville, just laid before Parliament. But we can inform them how Mr. Gordon heard the woful story, and this was how it reached his ears:—

When the settlement found itself starving, and that the gentleman appointed by President Della Costa to watch over their interests did not return like the raven that flew from the ark and never flew back again, they resolved to send out three doves of their own. Of these one died on the journey, but two of them, one being Mr. S. Barry, lately an officer in the 3rd King's Own Hussars, made their way down the river and succeeded in reaching the island of Trinidad, between which and the Orinoco there is frequent communication. Their sad story, backed by remonstrances already made by President Della Costa to Mr. Gordon, produced such an effect on the Governor's mind that he sat down and wrote a despatch to Lord Granville, in which he called the attention of the Colonial Secretary to the fact that President Della Costa begged the British Government "to aid him in taking steps to prevent any further immigration to Venezuela under similar auspices." The Governor concludes his despatch in the following words:—"President Della Costa will, I am certain, do all in his power to alleviate the distresses of the unfortunate settlers who have already arrived, but, as it is very probable that the sale of these lands continues, and as it is desirable that persons in England should not be induced to take such a serious step as that of emigrating to the Orinoco in consequence of anticipations not, I fear, likely to be realised, I should be much obliged if your Lordship would give such publicity to this despatch and its enclosures as your Lordship may deem proper." This request Lord Granville has complied with by laying the despatch before Parliament, and, no doubt, should any of the unfortunate settlers on the Caura escape starvation, fever, and dysentery, and be so fortunate as to find their way to Trinidad, or even to Ciudad Bolivar, and thence to England, they may have some questions to put to the Chartered American, English, and Venezuelan Trading and Commercial Company, which we hope that body will be able to answer satisfactorily.

But the question we have to ask is one which we desire to put to the emigrants themselves, and it is this—Would any of them, had they been asked to go and camp out on the wilds of Dartmoor or Exmoor, or on the bleak and boggy hills of Shetland or North Uist, or on the wilds of Connemara, and not only to camp out, but to live and, in all probability, end their days there, after no great interval of time—would any of them, we say, have accepted the offer and jumped at the proposal? No! They would have said, "There are agues and rheumatism and typhoid fevers to be caught in tents on bleak hill sides and boggy moors. We men, used, some of us, to hardship and toil and privation, could never rough it in this way, much less could our wives and children." They would one and all have declined the suggestion of emigrating to Devonshire, or Scotland, or Ireland, and yet they have crossed many thousand miles of sea only to undertake another perilous river journey in a pestilential climate, to find themselves landed on a swamp at their journey's end, a prey to famine, fever, and dysentery. Credulity, indeed, like pauperism, will never cease from the earth. The fools, as well as the poor, will be always among us. We think it open to much doubt whether emigrants from the upper classes, as a rule, are ever likely to be good founders of a settlement. In some men, indeed, there is a spirit of enterprise and adventure which will overcome all obstacles; but even these men are rare examples, one out of a thousand, fit leaders for a band of followers of baser but tougher metal. Why should they go out to perish in the swamps of the Orinoco? As if we had no colonies of our own, as though England had not surveyed the whole earth, and taken its fairest portions in possession. There is Canada, wild enough and cold enough, in all conscience, to satisfy the adventure of the boldest spirit, but fertile enough and healthy enough to nourish all who can endure the monotony of her long winter. There is British Columbia, in some respects more genial, and in none worse than Canada except in remoteness. There is Australia, with a whole continent of climates to choose from, all eminently salubrious. If the healthiness of New Zealand is partly counterbalanced by its unruly savages, there is Tasmania, now without a native; long settled, yet with abundance of land for emigrants; with a perfect climate, and representative institutions, to which the greatest praise that can be given is that the Tasmanian Constitution works without making any noise. With all these British colonies, and more than these, to choose from, our emigrants, of whatever class, must be hard indeed to please should they decline them all and give their preference to the Orinoco.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 27.

Fire King (s.), 171 tons, Captain Hersee, for the Manning River 26th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Trotter, Mr. and Mrs. M'Intyre, Miss Brown, Miss M'Donald, Miss Banks, Mrs. Winter, Messrs. Steber, Campbell, Golan, Linkster, and 2 in the steerage. C. and R. R. Co., agents.

Cassina, barque, 220 tons, Captain Leacky, from Willunga (South Australia) 13th instant. Captain, agent.

Sir I. Newton, schooner, 124 tons, Captain Mackie, from Maryborough 12th instant. Captain, agent.

Royal Duke, schooner, 105 tons, Captain Pavey, from Circular Head 12th instant. R. Campbell, agent.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 27.

Rangatira (s.), for Melbourne.
Egmont (s.), for Rockhampton.
Kate Kearney, for S. S. Islands.
Hannah Newton, for Broad Sound.
H. I. M. S. Marçeau, for New Caledonia.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—JULY 28.

Agnes Rose, Kosciusko, for London; Molly, for Newcastle; Traveller, Hannah Broomfield, for S. S. Islands; Joliba, for Lyttelton.

CLEARANCES.—JULY 27.

Agnes Rose, ship, 991 tons, Captain Purves, for London. Passengers—Miss Wilson, Miss Cummings, and 14 in the steerage.

Kosciusko, ship, 1192 tons, Captain Ross, for London. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Charbounet, Miss Charbounet, Mrs. Duboin, Messrs. Graham, G. Bushe.

Traveller, schooner, 117 tons, Captain Chambers, for Fiji. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Atherton and servant, Messrs. H. Levick and servant, J. Gosling, and 2 in the steerage.

Joliba, barque, 324 tons, Captain Bowton, for Lyttelton. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd, Mr. J. Mackay.

Rangatira (s.), 460 tons, Captain Paddle, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mrs. Flexman, Miss Flexman, Mrs. Goldsmith and nurse, Mrs. Stone, Rev. Mr. Fenwick, Captain H. Fox, Captain Charles, Messrs. Goldsmith, W. Owston, Brownlow, Williamson, Smith, and 15 in the steerage.

Egmont (s.), 309 tons, Captain Durrell, for Rockhampton. Passengers—Messrs. F. L. Barker, Kilgour, and 5 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—JULY 27.

Pomona, from the Hawkesbury, with 30 tons wood, 340 dozen oranges, 6 cases eggs; Annie Books, Mary Ann, Magnet, from Broken Bay, with 32 tons firewood, 10,000 feet timber; Woniora (s.), from Bulli, with 252 tons coal; Sacramento, Maria, from Newcastle, with 250 tons coal, 25 tons scrap iron; Collaroy (s.), from the Hunter River, with 50 bales hay, 30 sides bacon, 12 baskets fish, 2 bags maize, 1 horse, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—JULY 27.

Margaret, Annie Books, Mary Ann, for Broken Bay; Woniora (s.), for Bulli; Leonidas, Maria, for Newcastle.

IMPORTS.—JULY 27.

Cassina, from Willunga: 700 bags flour, Beilby and Scott; 70 tons 1706 bags wheat, Order.

Sir I. Newton, from Maryborough: 85,000 feet timber, Grant and Curtis.

Royal Duke, from Circular Head: 147 tons potatoes, 150 palings, R. Campbell.

EXPORTS.—JULY 27.

Hannah Newton, for Broad Sound and Port Mackay: 4 quarter-casks 25 cases brandy, 20 packages tea, 15 cases ginger wine, 2 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 1 package tobacco, 25 cases brandy, 30 cases kerosene, 12 boxes tea, 18 packages, Frazer and Co.; 35 packages tea, 40 bags rice, 11 packages, A. Fairfax and Co.; 1 package tobacco, 20 bags sugar, 3 chests tea, 5 bales woolpacks, 10 bags salt, H. Beit; 40 cases kerosene, 50 packages tea, 10 bags flour, 44 bars iron, 11 cart boxes, 20 boxes candles, 48 packages, Woods, Shortland, and Co.; 2 packages tea, Peate and Harcourt; 4 chests tea, 30 sacks flour, 20 bags salt, 10 packages, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome; 6 cases sarsaparilla, Hoffnung and Co.; 1 chest tea, 1 package tobacco, 1 package vestas, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 10 packages, P. D. C. M. Co.; 2 packages, J. Keep; 3 tons potatoes, 2000 bricks, 40 quarter-sacks flour, 27 bars iron, 60 tons coal, 6 packages, J. L. Haynes; 20 bags flour, 1 boat, Kelly; 1 package, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 20 sacks flour, Harnett; 20 bags bran, 2 bales hay, H. Clarke.

Blackbird (s.), for Rockhampton, via Brisbane, Maryborough, and Gladstone: 171 bags sugar, 10 quarter-casks brandy, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 5 barrels rum, 200 cases kerosene, 17 packages, M. Moss and Co.; 50 cases gin, 54 bags sugar, 10 packages tea, J. Frazer and Co.; 240 gunnies sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 6 bags oatmeal, 20 boxes candles, 1 hogshead rum, 2 quarter-casks port, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 24 grindstones, 22 packages, J. Keep; 61 bags sugar, 36 packages tea, 6 cases oil, 20 bags rice, 1 case coffee, 10 cases kerosene, 7 packages, A. Fairfax and Co.; 20 barrels currants, Parbury, Brothers; 14 packages tea, 40 cases oysters, 30 boxes apricots, 160 bags rice, 80 packages dried fruits, 10 cases castor oil, 57 packages, Meyerfeld and Co.; 112 bars iron, J. Bros; 200 cases geneva, Stewart, Garrick, and Co.; 1 packages tobacco, 2 packages cigars, 2 cases vestas, 4 cases, Sippell, Brothers; 8 bales hay, 4 casks biscuits, J. Ward and Co.; 144 bags potatoes, 20 bags onions, Jones and Flanagan; 1 case, J. Vickery; 1 package, Spence; 5 bales leather, J. M'Murtie; 1 case saddlery, G. Bolus; and original cargo from Melbourne.

Agnes Rose, for London: 95 casks tallow, S. King; 115 casks tallow, W. and C. York; 250 casks tallow, 100 cases meat, R. and F. Tooth and Co.; 1057 cakes 4912 ingots copper, P. D. C. M. Co.; 1633 cakes copper, H. R. C. Co.; 1 case, D. Nichol; 2 cases, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 1 case, J. Buchanan; 51 cases glue, A. Morris; 4950 horns, 72 bags bones, 20 bales wool, J. Taylor; 9 cases, T. Nossiter and Co.; 5 cases, E. and W. Paul; 2 cases beeswax, J. Watson; 50 bales leather, Saddington and Sons; 58 bales cotton, E. Vickery; 1 case, M. A. Worms and Co.; 96 bales wool, 19 bales cotton, 108 casks tallow, 500 bags copra, Campbell and Co.; 7 bales wool, 5 bales skins, G. Wyndham; 86 bales wool, 140 casks tallow, R. Binnie; 28 bales wool, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 33 bales wool, 115 casks tallow, Willis, Lloyd, and Co.; 7 bales wool, H. Moore; 62 bales wool, 40 casks tallow, 9 bales leather, Mort and Co.; 124 bales wool, A. Hinchcliffe; 45 bales wool, Morehead and Young; 90 bales wool, 21 bales cotton, 143 casks tallow, 40 cases pearl shell, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 24 bales wool, 103 casks tallow, 72 bags bones, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 18 bales 1 half-bale wool, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 22 bales wool, J. Wallach; 102 bales wool, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 60 bales wool, H. Haigh and Son; 80 bales wool, Greville and Co.; 28 bales wool, Gordon and Flood; 81 bales wool, A. J. S. Bank; 20 bales wool, 1 case seeds, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 19 bales wool, Harrison, Jones, and Devlin; 16 bales wool, D. Jones and Co.; 122 bales wool, 41 casks tallow, 4 bales skins, Dangar, Gedye, and Co.; 9 bales wool, Brown and Co.; 77 bales wool, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.; 30 bales cotton, 52 cases meat, R. Towns and Co.; 22 bales cotton, W. Wolfen and Co.; 6 bales cotton, Smith, Brothers, and Co.; 11 bales cotton, Laidley, Ireland, and Co.; 17 bales cotton, Levick and Co.; 15 bales cotton, 753 cases meat, Rabone, Feez, and Co. Recapitulation: 1349 bales 1 half-bale wool, 208 bales cotton, 9 bales skins, 1130 casks tallow, 500 bags copra, 7866 pieces copper, 905 cases meat, 40 cases pearl shell, 51 cases glue, 4950 horns, 72 bags bones, 59 bales leather, 20 packages sundries.

Kosciusko, for London: 43 bags candlenuts, T. and J. Skinner; 10 bales leather, J. Springthorpe; 49 bales leather, Saddington and Sons; 123 bales cotton, 156 bags cotton seeds, 223 casks cocoanut oil, 73 casks tallow, 500 hides, 1575 cases preserved meat, 86 packages provisions, 4 cases tortoiseshell, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 31 bales wool, 51 cases extract of meat, R. and F. Tooth and Co.; 14 packages beeswax, F. Senior; 1 case, W. Macleay; 1 log wood, Montefiore and Montefiore; 5339 ingots copper, Talbot and Son; 55 packages tobacco, Cattell and Co.; 528 bales wool, 282 casks tallow, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 26 bales wool, 189 casks tallow, Beilby and Scott; 42 bales wool, Brown and Co.; 16 casks tallow, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 15 bales wool, Harrison, Jones, and Devlin; 59 bales wool, 85 casks tallow, Brewster and Trebeck; 11 bales wool, A. Hinchcliffe; 105 bales wool, Australian Joint Stock Bank; 67 bales wool, Towns and Co.; 16 bales wool, 75 cases beef, H. Beit; 85 bales wool, 28 bales cotton, 3786 hides, 4 bales leather, 8 bales leather pieces, E. Vickery; 77 bales wool, S. Samuel; 62 bales wool, Talbot and Son; 9 bales wool, R. N. Clark; 8 bales wool, H. C. Corfield; 124 bales wool, R. Dines; 9 bales wool, R. Robertson; 16 bales wool, Lamb and Black; 60 bales wool, H. Gordon; 143 bales wool, W. and C. Yorke; 46 bales wool, 7 bales skins, 74 casks tallow, 2064 hides, R. Binnie; 20 bales pulu, D. Jones and Co.; 198 bales 1 half-bale wool, 46 bales cotton, 76 casks tallow, 2249 hides, 3608 horns, 129 cwt. bones, 6 bales gluepieces, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 29 bales wool, Richardson and Wrench; 27 bales wool, M. Metcalfe and Co.; 68 bales wool, Dangar, Gedye, and Co.; 11 bales cotton, C. M. Deane; 5 bales cotton, J. Levick and Co.; 13 bales cotton, 30 packages gum, Campbell and Co.; 24 bales cotton, Wolfen and Co.; 35 bales cotton, 13 casks tallow, Smith, Brothers, and Co. Recapitulation: 1845 bales 1 half bale wool, 7 bales skins, 285 bales cotton, 156 bags cotton seed, 20 bales pulu, 223 casks cocoanut oil, 808 casks tallow, 8599 hides, 5608 horns, 129 cwt. bones, 6 bales glue pieces, 30 packages gum, 42 bags candlenuts, 63 bales leather, 8 bales leather cuttings, 1512 cases preserved meat, 14 packages beeswax, 5339 ingots copper, 55 packages tobacco, 75 casks beef, 1 log wood, 4 packages sundries.

Traveller, for Fiji: 4 packages tobacco, 2 cases cigars, 10 cases claret, 10 bags rice, 10 boxes salt, 1 case coffee, 10 cases old tom, 27 packages, Franck, Brothers, and Co.; 5 cases claret, 20 cases geneva, 18 packages tea, 1 package tobacco, 11 packages tea, 2 tanks, Parbury, Brothers; 4 cases ale, 32 cases provisions, Cattell and Co.; 7 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Co.; 2 packages wine, 59 cases brandy, 2 horses, 16 cases iron, 8 bales oakum, 50 kegs nails, 35 drums oil, 16 grindstones, 6 cases muskets, 21 cases axes and hatchets, 50 cases kerosene, 13 packages woodware, 90 iron pots, 10 tubs, 7 ovens, 5 anvils, 1 vyce, 16 casks beer, 29 cases wine, 40 boxes soap, 44 packages rope, 20 oars, 20,000 feet timber, 17 packages drapery, 13 cwt. shot, 5 cwt. old lead, 8 kegs powder, 50,000 percussion caps, 24 camp ovens, 217 packages general merchandise, and a quantity of guttering, J. Levick and Co.; 3 packages tobacco, J. Chambers; 10 cwt. sugar, Colonial Sugar Co.; 7 cases chairs, Towns and Co.; 12 casks beer, 1 bale canvas, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 12 tierces beef, H. Bell; 2 packages, W. Saber; 1590 feet timber, Goodlet and Smith; 40 boxes soap, Cowan and Co.; 1 case, W. H. Paling; 1 case, Berens, Seligmann, and Co.

Joliba, for Lyttelton: 482 tons coal, J. and A. Brown; 80 cases oranges, 15 packages trees, J. Baptist and Son.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR FIJI (LEVUKA), FRIENDLY, AND NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS.—By the Hannah Broomfield, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR LONDON.—By the Agnes Rose and Kosciusko, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR GRAFTON.—By the Ballina (s.), this day, at 7.30 p.m.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, July 27: Wild Wave, brig, 181 tons, Captain M'Leod, for S. S. Islands; Swallow, schooner, 65 tons, Captain Thompson, for River Forth.

Captain Hersee, of the Fire King (s.), has furnished us with the following items of Manning River shipping news. The Policeman, schooner, from Sydney, arrived in the Manning River on Thursday. She got ashore on the South Spit, but was floated off on the next tide, having lost a portion of her bulwarks. The schooner, Jane, from Sydney, crossed the bar on Monday, having been detained outside by the bad weather for four days. The schooners Gorilla and Esther were lying at the bar ready for sea.

The City of Hobart (s.) sailed from Twofold Bay yesterday.

The Agnes Rose, Captain Purvis, cleared at the Customs yesterday for London, and hauled into the stream. The ship Kosciusko, also for London, cleared outwards, and will be towed into the stream to-day.

The Cassina, from Adelaide, and Royal Duke, from Circular Head, arrived yesterday, and have experienced the full force of the late gales, but have suffered no damage.

We learn by telegram that the schooner Dawn, of Hobart Town, has been wrecked on Double Island Point, but the particulars of the disaster are not given. Double Island Point is situated about 68 miles to the northward of Cape Moreton.

The schooner Uncle Tom will be offered for sale by auction, this day, by Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb.

The Fire King (s.) crossed the Manning River bar at 5 p.m. on Tuesday, and arrived in Sydney at noon on Wednesday. Experienced light variable winds, with heavy easterly sea, as far as Seal Rocks, from thence fresh S.W. breezes. Her cargo consists of 800 bags maize, 100 bags lime, 6 bags oysters, 12 coops fowls, 20 cases eggs, 30 packages bacon, 23 packages tobacco, 40 pigs, and sundries.

The Rangatira (s.), and Egmont (s.), left the port yesterday afternoon, the former for Melbourne, and the latter for Rockhampton.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

July 26.—Schiedam, ship, Houtkooper, from Melbourne.
July 28.—Dilkhoosh, ship, Gedge, from Adelaide, with 145 tons flour.
July 26.—Tamerlane, ship, Craig, from Melbourne.
July 26.—Glendower, ship, Dineley, from Melbourne.
July 26.—Sea Nymph, barque, Ford, from Melbourne.
July 26.—Florence Nightingale, ship, Cameron, from Melbourne.
July 27.—You Yangs (s.), Clark, from Sydney.
July 27.—New England (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

July 26.—Ocean Bride, brig, Craib, from Melbourne, with 380 tons coal.
July 26.—Holmstrand, barque, Kyar, for Java, with 570 tons coal.
July 26.—Hero, schooner, Kent, for Hongkong, with 482 tons coal.
July 26.—Cornelia Matilda, barque, Goldrich, for Batavia, with 810 tons coal.
July 26.—Thomas Daniels, barque, Shotton, from Auckland, with 420 tons coal.
July 26.—Kadina, ship, Blanch, for Wallaroo, with 935 tons coal.
July 27.—Victor, barque, Waas, for Hongkong, with 988 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

July 27.—Rebecca, Alert, Heron, Isabella, for Sydney.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—JULY 27.

53 cases prunes, M. Bayley
2 cases rifles, J. M'Glinn
13 packages drapery, A. Hordern and Son
5 packages gasfittings and chandeliers, Constable and Turner
23 jars beer, 1 box taps, A. Chisholm
2 crates earthenware, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.
1000 sacks flour, J. Wearne
2 boxes opium, Sun Kum Ti
21 packages drugs, F. Bozon
19 oz. 2 dwts. gold, Commercial Bank
2 cases books, R. Blair
1066 bags flour, C. Wilson
47 cases books, S. Rabone
8 tanks nuts, 2 tanks barley, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome
1822 bars 459 bundles iron, 30 boxes glass, 102 grindstones, 16 kegs rivets, 400 kegs white lead 17 packages machinery, 36 wheels, 36 cases scythe stones, 67 packages hardware, W. S. Friend and Co.
11 packages painters' goods, J. Murphy and Son
4 cases brushware, 3 cases woollens, G. Wall
124 packages drapery, A. M'Arthur and Co.
2 cases saddlery, J. Brush
5 cases millinery, M. J. Murphy
1 case millinery, P. F. Dalton
50 cases wine, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
22 packages colonial wine, Gilfillan and Co.
36 bars iron, 2 hogsheads crockery, 20 kegs composition, A. S. N. Co.
273 wheels, 6 packages hardware, J. Macintosh
1 hogshead cider, S. Priestly
1 package machinery, Mort's Dock Co.
50 cases matches, 130 cases vestas, 11 packages saddlery, 1 case pots, 2 cases billiard table, S. Hoffnung and Co.
4 casks horseshoes, 8 cases bath bricks, 19 packages machinery, 13 packages scythe sneads, 2 bales paper, 1 bale fine, 3 packages hardware, 1 package plate, 60 barrels currants, Dalton, Brothers
1 case drapery, E. Arnold and Co.
1 case whip materials, Crossman
204 packages coffee, Meyerfeld and Co.
2 bales woolpacks, T. Broughton.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

GRAFTON.

ARRIVAL.

July 26.—Thetis (s.), from Brisbane.

DEPARTURE.

July 27.—Helen Macgregor (s.), from Sydney.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVAL.

July 26.—William, from Adelaide.

CAPE MORETON.

ARRIVAL.

July 26.—Mystery, from Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

July 26.—Merrie Monarch, Sussex, Ascalon, from London.

DEPARTURES.

July 26.—Loch Lomond, for Calcutta; Calender, for t mond River; City of Adelaide (s.), for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVAL.

July 26.—Pekina, from London.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WIND.	REMARKS.
July 27.	8.30 a.m.	W.	Light, and clear.
	Noon.	Calm.	Clear.
	5 p.m.	Calm.	Ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER

JULY 27TH.

	9 a.m.	Bar.	Ther	3 p.m.
QUEENSLAND.				
Clermont	S. Fine			
Waverley	Calm. Fine			
Nebo	Calm. Fine			
Rockhampton	Calm. Cloudy			
Hawkwood	Calm. Fine			
Maryborough	Calm. Fine			
Gayndah	Calm. Fine			
Brisbane	SW. Fine			
Toowoomba	Calm. Fine			
N. S. WALES.				
Tenterfield	NE. Fine			W. Fine
Grafton	W. Fine			W. Fine
Clarence Hds.	W., light. Fine			W. Fine
Glen Innes	SW. Fine			SW. Cloudy
Inverell	Calm. Fine			SW. Cloudy
Pt. Macquarie	Calm. Fine			W. Fine
W. Kempsey	W. Fine			SW. Cloudy
Armidale	E. Cloudy			W. Fine
Tamworth	Calm. Fine			Calm. Cloudy
Gunnedah	Calm. Fine			SW. Fine
Narrabri	Calm. Fine			Calm. Cloudy
Muswellbrook	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Murrurundi	SE. Fine			Calm. Fine
Singleton	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Maitland	Calm. Fine			SW. Fine
Pt. Stephens	W., light. Fine			W., light. Fine
Newcastle	NW. Fine			W. Fine
Barrenjuie	W. Fine			WNW. Fine
Windsor	Calm. Fine			Calm. Cloudy
Sydney	W. Fine			NW. Fine
South Head	SW. Very fine			NE. Fine
Wollongong	Calm. Fine			NW. Cloudy
Kiama	Calm. Fine			N. Overcast
Jervis Bay	SW. Fine			NW. Fine
Goulburn	Calm. Fine			WNW., stg. Cldy
Braidwood	SW. Cloudy			NW. Like rain
Araluen	S. Fine			NW. Like rain
Moruya	S. Fine			NW. Cloudy
Queanbeyan	Calm. Cloudy			WNW. Like rain
Bombala	NW. Frosty			NW. Raining
Cooma	SW. Fine			Calm. Cloudy
Eden	NE. Fine.			Calm. Like rain
Yass	Calm. Fine			Calm. Raining
Gundagai	Calm. Showery			Calm. Raining
Tumut	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Raining
Kiandra	NW. Snowing			NW. Snowing
Albury	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Cloudy
Mt. Victoria	W. Fine			SW. Cloudy
Bathurst	Calm. Frosty			SW. Cloudy
Mudgee	Calm. Foggy			W. Cloudy
Cassilis	Calm. Fine			SW. Fine
Merriwa	Calm. Foggy			NW. Fine
Wellington	Calm. Very foggy			SE. Raining
Dubbo	Calm. Fine			Calm. Cloudy
Orange	Calm. Dull			Calm. Raining
Forbes	NE. Cloudy			SW. Raining
Grenfell	SE. Cold, dull			S. Raining heavily
Young	Calm. Fine			SW. Raining
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Fine			W., lgt. Showery
Urana	NE. Raining			W. Cloudy
Deniliquin	SW. Showery			W. Cloudy
Hay	NNW. Showery			NNW. Cloudy
Moulamein	Calm. Raining			NW. Unsettled
Balranald	SSW., strg. Fine			S., strong. Fine
Euston	WSW. Fine			S., strong. Cldy.
Wentworth	SW. Fine			SW. Fine
VICTORIA.				
Melbourne	NW. Dull, showy	29·723	48·2	
Queenscliff	N. Overcast	29·65	49·	
Cape Schank	NW. Showery	29·45	49·	
Cape Otway	SSW. Cloudy	29·504	50·	
Portland	SSW. Cloudy	29·830	54·	
S. AUSTRALIA.				
Guichen Bay	SSW., stg. Cloudy	29·915	51·	
Adelaide	SW., strong. Fine	29·915	50·5	
M'Donnell Bay	SW., gale. Showry			

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51′ 41″. Longitude 10 h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 10° 1′ 38″ East. 1864.

THE time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., Sydney to Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

JULY 26TH, 1870. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Wind. Velocity.	Cloudy Sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·283	46·7	90	W.N.W.	0·4	9	9	0·05	5·0
P.M. 3	·102	56·5	75	E.N.E.	0·2	7	10		
9	·083	53·0	83	N.N.E.	0·3	8	10		4·0
Mean	30·156	52·1	82·7		0·3	8	9·7		4.5

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·025.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum .... 58·6 Minimum .... 44·9 } Sun—maximum .... 88·3 Grass—minimum .... 39·9

Temperature of sea water, 5 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., 56·3.

Total rainfall from January 1st to July 27th =42·78 inches.
Annual average of the preceding eleven years =49·81 inches.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.
JULY 27TH, 1870. CIVIL RECKONING.

STATIONS.	Height in feet above mean sea level.	At 9 A.M. Barometer.	Tempera. in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Cloudy sky.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.
SYDNEY	155	29·936	46·8	94	W.N.W.	0·0	0	58·6	43·7	0·00
ARMIDALE	3278	26·731	50·0	—	E.	4·0	6	—	40·1	—
NEWCASTLE	109	29·789	50·7	85	N.W.	4·0	1	64·0	44·5	0·00
GOULBURN	2129									
BATHURST	2333	27·816	—	—	Calm.	1·0	0	—	—	—
EDEN	107									
KIANDRA	4640	25·198	33·2	—	N.W.	1·0	10	39·0	31·6	0·00
DENILIQUIN	410	29·459	49·0	79	S.W.	1·0	10	58·1	45·7	0·22

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR 28TH JULY, 1870.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.	
	h. m.	h. m.		
SUN	6.57	5.15	First quarter	6th
MOON	6.48 a.m.	4.46 p.m.	Full Moon	13th
MERCURY	7.12 a.m.	5.12 p.m.	Last quarter	21st
VENUS	4.49 a.m.	2.30 p.m.	New Moon	28th
MARS	4.38 a.m.	2.37 p.m.		
JUPITER	3.50 a.m.	1.40 p.m.	Moon's age, 29.1 days.	
SATURN	2.3 p.m.	4.7 a.m.		

High water at Fort Denison, a.m. 8h. 5m.; p.m. 8h. 28m.

H. C. RUSSELL, Acting Astronomer.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1870.

MEETINGS for the purpose of benevolence seem to be characteristic of this week. On Monday night, the Female Refuge was advocated by some of our most distinguished clerical speakers. On Tuesday, the Night Refuge and Soup Kitchen was prominently brought before that class of our citizens who are forward in this good work. Last night, the Home Visiting and Relief Society, formed by the exertions of the late Dr. DOUGLASS, just before his death, had its cause pleaded in a simple and telling report. Thus the various forms of human suffering—some directly resulting from vice, others from misfortune—appeal to the compassion of this city.

The Female Refuge has been long before the country. It opened its doors to the most unhappy, the most injured, the most helpless of the human family. It is the sole entrance which is not shut against them in their forlorn and wretched degradation. It is the province of religion to open the gate of life to those who are ready to perish, and to give a retreat and human sympathy, without an encouragement to evil, to those who but for such aid could only despair and die. May not that awful development of human corruption which passes under the name of Mormonism be partly explained as a reaction against that vast social evil which modern civilisation has permitted to grow up unnoticed, or to treat as inevitable? The number recovered under the auspices of this association and others of a kindred nature may be few, but we are taught not to disregard even the individual instances of reform, but to accept it as a proof that there is a latent power which may lead to moral recovery, if we can only touch the true spring.

The Night Refuge, however, gives an immediate succour to persons liable to occasional distress. It checks mendicity in a very important degree. Many of our readers will remember that the begging trade once required an attendant to open the door—when appeals for help, commonly untrue, were incessant. The difficulty of discrimination compelled many, notwithstanding their doubts, to lean on the side of relief. Mendicity, therefore, imposed a heavy task and a daily vexation. This new institution affords a reply to solicitations, and an instant relief to the necessitous. No inquiry is made into character; none refused if sober. 70,000 meals have been distributed during the year, and 14,000 nights' shelter have been afforded to applicants. These figures represent an enormous mass of pauperism; but in a country so loosely compacted, and in a capital to which all naturally tend, we must expect the instances of occasional distress to be numerous. The institution is useful in putting people in the way of getting their living, and agreeable evidence has been given that these labours of love are not always unappreciated.

The modest institution which held its meeting last night occupies another link in the golden chain of Christian benevolence. This is a society to help persons of the educated classes, who, in colonies, are often brought very low through the failure of employment and the want of friends. One of the most gratifying statements of the report is the repayment of sums loaned to these persons. Grants of money have been made to the extent of £4147 8s.; and of this £1576 18s. 3d. has been repaid. By this means, the subscriptions to the society have been made more available than in ordinary charity, and many have received aid, and by repaying it have recovered the consciousness of that kind of independence which all value, save those who have become habituated to pauperism.

Thus in the midst of all other calls upon the purse, despite the growing claims of Schools and Churches, and the innumerable demands which are made upon those who are known to give, our readers will rejoice to see that physical suffering finds substantial forms of relief. It has been said for many years past, by all who have treated upon the condition of the poor, that the reason why so many are base is because so many are really wretched. No doubt the argument might be reversed, and it might be retorted that so many are miserable because so many are base. But it is useless to inquire how such multitudes have been reduced to such dependence, except for discovery and applying a remedy. It may be, however, affirmed with absolute conviction that, so long as blind alleys are crowded with inhabitants—so long as miserable apartments give shelter to throngs of women and children—so long as filth settles behind the habitations and the spirit shop glitters before them—so long churches may be built and divines may preach, and the poor will take no heed to what is said or sung. If they notice at all the movements of the religious world, it will only be with a desperate contempt.

It is, notwithstanding, from this religious world that amelioration comes. It supplies the organisation and most of the means by which alleviation is attempted. The same names appear and reappear throughout all these charities. There are men among us who take up different departments of human interest. Some combat with intemperance. Others lead off in those concerts where song is supposed to charm away the spirit of evil. Some are active in mechanics' institutions; others devote one day in seven to the interests of Sunday-schools. Many visit the abodes of the poor in various forms. Then there is no end of institutions that have their separate followings and patrons; besides those grand charities that are partly supplied by the public purse, and partly by private contributions. In addition to this, there are persons whose attendance is constantly given to superintend the institutions of their predilection, and who aid by large contributions of money in all the accidental and special wants to which practical effort gives rise. We could mention several persons—men and women—whose neighbourhoods well know their untiring sympathy and charity.

It is natural for us to inquire, What is the outcome of all this effort? What would be the state of society without it? There are commonplace objections to every kind of charity. The unworthy get the largest share—the idle are encouraged to live upon others. Men refuse reasonable wages while they can haunt the soup kitchens. Fraud, imposition, and ingratitude are the returns that are made for much kindly sympathetic and costly toil. But what would be the state of the world without these resources of charity? What degree of power would the law possess if it were the sole agency by which crime is resisted. When all is said and done, we have to revert again to the great principle which overcomes evil with good, and when it fails to do so leaves evil to be its own tormentor. After all, it is necessary to recollect that Providence, by an unequal distribution of worldly enjoyments, has created a presumptive claim in the behalf of the poor and disinherited, and that we have, when we are disappointed with the results of human charity, to turn to the Great Father of All, of whom it is said that "He maketh His sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust."

In the interest taken by his Excellency the GOVERNOR and Lady BELMORE in these institutions, they are worthily following in the footsteps of their most illustrious predecessors.

THE American journals seem to unite in making game of the late Fenian raid on Canada. But this tone has only been adopted after the event. Up to that time nearly every paragraph that appeared treated the matter seriously. The persons then ridiculed were the Canadians, and the general tone was one of satisfaction at the annoyance and danger in preparation for persons living under the British flag. The Fenian movement was cherished by public opinion as a kind of offset against the raids of the Alabama, and there was a visible satisfaction felt at the fact that if the Alabama claims would not be acknowledged, the Fenian raids could be secretly encouraged.

At the last moment, when hostilities had actually commenced, the Government of the United States interfered, but no effort was previously made to prevent the Fenian organization from gathering its forces and crossing the frontier.

If it were possible for the Fenians to capture Canada and to hand it over as a present to the United States, the Government would be, probably, not unwilling to accept the present. It would look on at the process, much as the Italian Government watched the progress of GARIBALDI's expedition in Southern Italy—not professedly approving or assisting, but not unwilling to appropriate the results of such irregular warfare. But in America things are not quite ripe as yet for such an arrangement, for in the first place the Canadians are not willing to be annexed; and in the second, the Fenians are not able to conquer them. The United States Government, therefore, loses nothing by declaring the enterprise unlawful.

The raid in itself was not very formidable. The force available was altogether disproportioned to the work it was supposed to have before it. The subjugation of Canada is rather a serious undertaking, and would not be the work of a day even for the United States. But to attempt it with a little army destitute of adequate supplies is absurd. It may be true that the invaders were animated by intense hate, but then the defenders were animated by patriotism—by all that induces a man to defend his household altar and the flag of his choice. Such a contest must in the nature of the case be an unequal one. It is, of course, always possible to effect a surprise. The Fenians can make their plans in secret—can, by means of the railways, concentrate at any of several given points on the frontier, and can make a sudden dash at some unprotected village. But there is a great difference between capturing a defenceless township and overrunning a province.

The Fenians do not appear in this last engagement to have ventured far on Canadian soil, and the Canadians seem to have made somewhat merry at the extreme celerity with which they ran back again. The invading force may probably have been composed of very indifferent material, but it is too late in the day to impeach the bravery of Irishmen generally. That has been too fully proved on many a bloody battle field to be open now to any suspicion. But on this occasion they were doubtless badly, as well as foolishly led, and were engaged in an enterprise which was as wild as it was immoral. The whole scheme was probably only due to the necessity of doing something and satisfying the dupes who furnished subscriptions to the fund. One of the first of military axioms is never to sacrifice an army in an attempt at the impossible, and no cool-headed general would admit it to be possible to conquer Canada with the resources at the command of the Fenian centre.

And if it were possible, it would not in any way advance the avowed objects of the organization. Suppose Canada conquered, Great Britain would simply be quit of a colony it is quite willing to part with already; and though the Union Jack might be humbled by such an event, Ireland would be no nearer to being a republic because Canada, which is already a republic in all but the name, was reduced to the position of a conquered country. The Fenian programme, however, does not seem to take much account of ulterior consequences. If a little revenge seems to be within sight, that is a sufficient satisfaction to excite a spasmodic activity.

But though no very serious danger to Canada is likely to arise from the perpetual ebullition of Fenian rage, the Dominion is exposed to grave annoyance and to a standing expense. It is necessary for the Government to be perpetually on the alert, and for the Militia and Volunteer forces to be prepared at any instant for a long march. How unjust it is to impose such a tax on the Canadian people it is not necessary to point out. Canada has done Ireland no wrong, but, on the contrary, has given room and prosperity to tens of thousands of Irishmen who have settled on her soil. We might enter to some extent into the feelings of the Canadians, if it were part of the Fenian programme to fit out privateers from San Francisco for the purpose of attacking Sydney, and if every mail from California brought newspapers containing jubilant paragraphs about mysterious-looking craft that had sailed southwards, and that were supposed to be about to rendezvous at the Fijis.

The bitter feelings that are likely to be engendered in Canada by the fact that the United States is perpetually made the base of operations against them is opposed to that annexation to which the statesmen of the great republic look forward. If Canada can ever be worth annexing it can only be by the voluntary consent of the majority of its inhabitants. It can never be safely worried, or terrified, or insulted into the Union. The Government at Washington is at the present moment experiencing all the difficulty of admitting to constitutional privileges the people of the conquered South, although the disaffected portion consists mainly of a ruined territorial aristocracy, and though the great labour class cannot be otherwise than friendly. But in Canada there is no such aristocracy, and its government as a conquered country would be full of embarrassment to a republic. The real policy of the United States lies in conciliating Canada—in establishing with it as much free trade as possible, and in making its interests as identical as possible with those of the republic. The really thoughtful statesmen probably see this, and deprecate the development of a useless animosity. But they are unable to control the fanatical mob, whose low passions demand some instant gratification, and who find it in the infliction on Canada of insults and injury, some of which they delight in thinking is reflected on the mother country from which the colony has sprung. The men of little souls have votes which count at the ballot-box; and prudent politicians, while they inwardly despise them, do not care to thwart them, and so ignorance is elevated into a governing power.

INTERCOLONIAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—The Council of the Agricultural Society met yesterday, when the recommendation of the Exhibition Committee, that the opening should be postponed until the 30th August, was adopted. The entries for live stock are as follows:—Horses, 128; cattle, 190; sheep and goats, 30; pigs, 28; dogs, 180; poultry and pigeons, 286. A telegram has been received from Melbourne stating that no exhibits of live stock will be forwarded from Victoria. One of the most interesting exhibits which is to be forwarded from Brisbane will be a road steamer, manufactured by Thompson, of Edinburgh, and imported into Brisbane by Mr. Dalrymple. It is now the property of Messrs. J. and G. Harris. It is fitted with indiarubber tires, &c. At the Exhibition building all is life and activity. The painting, from the number of hands engaged at it, is proceeding very fast, and about one-half of the roof and centre girders have already been coloured. The cast-iron railings round the galleries are being fixed. The City Engineer has chosen a very pretty pattern for them, and they will add very much to the appearance of the place. The glazing on both sides of the lower portions of the building is completed. The flooring of the centre aisle is all but finished. A small opening has been left in the middle for the foundation of a fountain which it is intended to erect. The Municipal Council, however, have not yet voted the money necessary for this work. The side aisles are being covered with blue metal, over that will be thrown a quantity of fine metal *débris*, and over that again a coating of cement. Tramways are being laid down from one end to the other of these side aisles, so that exhibits can be removed from the railway station, or from the ground outside, into the building with but little trouble, and with diminished risk of breakage. The grounds are still in rough order, and a great deal yet remains for the Corporation to do. The refreshment pavilion and horse and cattle sheds, &c., are just drawing towards completion.

PROSPECTS OF FIJI.—A correspondent, who resided in Sydney for some time, furnishes a few items of interest on the present state of Fiji, its capabilities, climate, and requirements. He says:—"Fiji will some day be a great place; the land is capable of growing cotton, sugar, and coffee in great quantities, and with a small population and limited capital it is surprising the rapid advance which has already been made. There are not more than 1600 whites in these islands altogether. The climate is rather trying at first, but the temperature is even; the sudden changes to which the climate of Australia is liable do not occur here, and as the trades blow steadily from the S.S.E. to E., the islands are subject to cool sea breezes. The yacht Xarifa arrived here the other day, from Sydney, under her trysail. Although she came over at a more favourable season of the year than the Vivid, she did not make, judging by the reports of both vessels, a better passage, and does not seem to be so good a sea-boat. The Xarifa sprung her bowsprit, and would not heave-to. She came in with boom and topmast stowed on deck, while the Vivid, in the hurricane month, was brought in by only four persons, with everything aloft and every sail set; indeed, it is stated she carried her topmast aloft during the whole voyage, and her square-sail yard across, although only 14 tons measurement, while the Xarifa is 32 tons. I cannot advise people to come here without capital, unless they are good mechanics, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, &c.; we want also tailors, shoemakers, and Chinese gardeners—the natives here know nothing about growing English vegetables; vegetable seeds, fruit trees (peach, apricot, plum, and orange, grafted on lemon-sticks), are required. Any person opening a restaurant would do well; he would require a little means, and should bring with him a cooking apparatus, and all that he wants in the way of furniture and necessaries, together with a wooden house, framed in Sydney, and ready to be put together when landed here; indeed, half-a-dozen wooden houses, framed of hardwood, with iron for roofs, would pay well; their size should be about 30 feet by 15, divided into two rooms. Land can be easily obtained here, but building is very expensive. All travelling is by boat."

HOMEBUSH JOCKEY CLUB.—The adjourned meeting of this club was held yesterday afternoon, at the Royal Hotel, George-street, Mr. Dawson in the chair. Mr. John Tait announced that since last meeting he had waited upon Judge Cheeke, who had kindly consented to accept the appointment of president to the club; but the post of vice-president was still vacant, as was also that of secretary. The chairman stated that, in addition to the gentlemen who were previously nominated as members, a number of additional names had been obtained, and the club now consisted of nearly a hundred members. After a long desultory conversation, it was resolved that a general meeting of members should be called for Tuesday next to elect a committee, and in the meantime several gentlemen were selected, who promised to exert themselves in finding an officer for the post of vice-president, and to undertake the duties of secretary. The meeting then closed.

PRAISEWORTHY SERVICE.—Yesterday evening, at about 4.30, at the Court of Quarter Sessions at Darlinghurst, the jury which had been empanelled in the case of the Queen versus Thomas Thompson (convicted on two indictments—one for having house-breaking implements in his unlawful possession, and the other, for robbing a house at Botany,) handed to the presiding Judge the following testimony to the intelligence, energy, and vigilance of detective officers William Camphin and Patrick Lyons. His Honor read the communication in the open Court. It was as follows:—"Darlinghurst, 27th July, 1870. To his Honor Judge Dowling. Sir,—We, the undersigned jurymen in the case of burglary at Botany, wish to recommend detectives Camphin and Lyons for their praiseworthy exertions in bringing the burglar Thomas Thompson to justice." The signatures to this document were W. H. M'Intosh, Jacob Orth, William Nettings, H. Marmion, Henry Nicholson, H. Miles, James Neill, Joseph W. Nowlan, Allen Neilon, J. Nobbs, P. Nowlan, and Joseph Noble. The Crown Prosecutor expressed his full concurrence in the approbation so expressed in regard to the police officers William Camphin and Patrick Lyons. His Honor said that he thought these two police officers well deserved the handsome expression of approval which had been accorded to their untiring zeal and energy. He confessed that he was always happy to see either of those officers in the witness-box, because he felt certain that the cases in which they were concerned would, on trial, invariably be found to redound to their honour and to the credit of the force to which they belonged.

ACCIDENTS AT CANONBAR.—From this distant locality a correspondent, writing on the 17th July, states:—"The weather here was beautiful and fine since the 24th June until last Friday night, when it commenced to rain steadily, and has continued since. The plains are under water again, from the rain which has fallen, and not from flood this time, although, I am sorry to say, the creek is fast rising this morning. It is to be hoped the rain will soon cease, or the loss of sheep in this district must be heavy. Many thousands of lame sheep are just recovering from the scald and foot-rot caused by the late floods and wet. On Tuesday, 12th instant, a man named W. Wright died here from the effects of a kick from a horse on the shinbone some four weeks previous. The poor fellow suffered severely from the time of the accident up to his death. Had medical aid been procurable, it is very probable he might have recovered, but there is no doctor nearer than Dubbo, a distance of 130 miles. Another man is now laying at his camp in the bush, who has also been kicked by a horse, and is believed to be dying. A doctor is badly required in Canonbar."

A THOROUGH SMASH.—Yesterday morning shortly before 10 o'clock, a horse attached to a spring-van, the property of Mr. George Law, produce merchant, Haymarket, bolted down George-street towards Hunter-street. Before reaching the corner, however, the animal swerved to the side of the roadway, and brought the wheel of the van violently in contact with the verandah post in front of the shop of Mr. G. H. Smith. The shock was so great as to result in the complete destruction of the vehicle. The axle and one wheel were the only portions remaining united, the rest being scattered about the road in a state of *debris*. Although George-street was crowded at the time, nobody was hurt, and the horse did not seem to have been injured by the concussion.

FIRE IN PITT-STREET.—Between 5 and 6 o'clock last evening an alarm of fire was given to Mr. Camb, superintendent of No. 2 Volunteer Fire Co. It was discovered that the fire had taken place in the draper's shop of Mr. Grierson, in Pitt-street, close to King-street. On one of the men engaged on the premises going to light the gas in the window—an explosion occurred, and the stock exposed to view caught fire. The flames were put out by Mr. Camb and some others with bucketfuls of water. Mr. Camb had a hydrant and hose on the spot, but did not bring them into use. Strange to say, the policy of insurance on the stock was only paid by Mr. Grierson on Tuesday last.

CORONER'S INQUEST AT PORT MACQUARIE.—The *Manning River News* reports that a good deal of feeling has been excited at Port Macquarie in consequence of the course pursued by the coroner of the district, in reference to the death of Mr. J. T. Chidgey, late postmaster and telegraphic operator at that place. It is stated that Mr. Chidgey, who had long been labouring under *diabetes*, died rather suddenly last Saturday, in the presence of his family, a physician, a surgeon, and some other friends; and that preparations were made for the interment of the body on the following day (Sunday). These arrangements were, however, disturbed by a message from the coroner, who announced his intention to hold an inquest. This inquiry came off on Monday, before Mr. Palmer and a jury of twelve. Both the medical gentlemen (Messrs. Nield and Parsons) were examined, and then the jury handed in the following verdict:—"We are of opinion that the inquiry in the present case is entirely uncalled for, and unjustifiable; and we find that the deceased died from natural causes." This verdict Mr. Palmer declined to accept in its entirety—objecting to all except the latter clause; and it is stated that he even went so far as to tell the jury that "unless they agreed"—we presume to the alteration, for they had already agreed to their verdict as presented—"they should be locked up"—a threat which was carried out, although the jury protested that they had already declared themselves unanimous. Some of the jury immediately left the room through a window, and the rest were soon after discharged with a threat of a criminal prosecution. Mr. Palmer then started home without leaving the usual certificate or warrant for the burial of the body, and when a messenger was sent after him to remind him of this omission, he declined to supply it upon grounds which do not appear to have been considered satisfactory to the inhabitants. Under these circumstances Dr. Nield and Mr. Parsons signed the usual medical certificate, and the Registrar did the remainder. It appears that a public meeting followed these unpleasant occurrences, when resolutions censuring the conduct of the coroner were adopted, and Rev. J. F. Horsley, Mr. E. C. Davis, J.P., Mr. Madden, and Mr. Row were appointed a committee to draw up a memorial to the Attorney-General placing the facts before him, and asking that such steps might be taken as, under the circumstances, should be considered expedient.

MEAT-PRESERVING AT DENILIQUIN.—The local Press reports that several gentlemen interested in this subject met at Messrs. Ryan and Hammond's office, Deniliquin, on Thursday, Mr. P. A. Jeanings, M.P., in the chair. Dr. Wren, J.P.; Mr. James Watson, Mr. Thomas Robertson, Mr. D. G. Jones, Mr. J. Davidson, J.P.; and Mr. Warren Harry Graves were present. A gentleman being at Deniliquin, acquainted with Manning's process, he was invited to attend the meeting, and supply the information required respecting this method, said by Mr. Tallerman to be "the process of the day," and likely eventually to be generally followed. The process was explained with due respect to interest in the patent, and after the description Mr. Jennings stated that, when in Sydney he had opened a cask of meat cured by this process at Rockhampton in mid-summer, the meat had been, therefore, about five months so preserved; it was a large beefsteak, and when cooked and put upon the table of the Australian Club, Sydney, it was pronounced excellent, and not to be distinguished from fresh meat of the best kind—he fat was good—a pretty sure test of the value of he lean parts. After the lengthy *conversazione* terminated, a company was initiated, to commence operations forthwith at Deniliquin, to which Mr. Jennings offered fifty prime sheep, and other settlers would, he thought, also thus co-operate. Mr. Warden Harry Graves was appointed secretary *pro tem.*; all the gentlemen present formed themselves into a provisional committee of a company (limited).

AUSTRALIAN BUTTER EXPORT TO LONDON.—The *Illawarra Mercury* (26th instant) says:—The return for the shipment of butter made to London last year from Shellharbour came to hand by the last mail. The butter referred to was shipped from Shellharbour in November, and the consignment consisted of 68 casks of 100 lbs. each, part being from Shellharbour, Macquarie River, and Dapto. The shipment was made from Sydney late in December by the Ann Duthie, and the article was sold in London on the 22nd of April by the representatives of Messrs. Irwin and Turner at 60s. per cwt., or 112 lbs. The price so realised averaged a fraction over sixpence per pound for the butter. The advices received by the shippers state that, had the butter arrived in London in January, it would have brought 84s. per cwt. To do so, it would require to have been shipped from Sydney in September. The experiments so far made of the London market for the sale of our butter do not present very tempting inducements for further shipments of that article being made from this district to the mother country. The experiment, however, was well worth making, and the district is under a debt of gratitude to the gentlemen who exerted themselves in the matter. The information so obtained as to the market value of Illawarra butter in London may be turned to good account; and we are happy to hear that no direct loss will be sustained by the gentlemen who made the shipment. After all expenses have been paid, the amount per lb. to the producer will be equal to what the article would have cleared in the Sydney market at the time it was shipped to London. It is stated that September would be the proper month to ship butter from this country in order to obtain the best price in the London market. The Illawarra dairymen, however, need not be told that at that time of the year butter is usually a better price in Sydney than what it is stated it would have realised on this occasion in London, even if it had been shipped at the time stated.

ILLAWARRA LIGHT CAVALRY.—The *Mercury* of the 22nd instant thus speaks of proceedings for the formation of a light cavalry corps in the Illawarra district:—"A meeting of those favourable to the formation of the Illawarra Light Cavalry took place at the Albion Park Hotel, Macquarie River, on Thursday evening, the 14th instant. Mr. E. H. Weston occupied the chair, on the motion of Mr. W. H. Taylor, seconded by Alderman Cronan. The chairman returned thanks for the honour conferred upon him in placing him in the chair, and then read the advertisement calling the meeting. Mr. Taylor and the chairman addressed the meeting, after which a number of young men came forward and enrolled themselves. The number on the roll was then forty. There were resolutions passed directing the honorary secretary to forward lists to Messrs. Thomas Coughrane, of Shellharbour, and Mr. Jenkins, of Charcoal, and that a meeting be held at Curry's Inn, Jamberoo, at 7 o'clock p.m., on Friday, the 22nd instant. The health of our most gracious sovereign the Queen was proposed by Mr. J. M'Gaul, which was most heartily responded to. The chairman called for one cheer more for the Volunteers, which was also heartily given. Mr. Cronan proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, and paid a compliment to that gentleman and Mr. Taylor for their assistance to the committee appointed to organise the Illawarra Light Horse Corps. The chairman returned thanks, having previously informed the Volunteers that they might rely upon the martial favour and legislative aid of Captain J. Osborne, M.P.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The Globe says "various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared cocoas; but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor, Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor, Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate, Steam Mills—Brick-lane, London.—ADV.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

NARRABRI.

WEDNESDAY.

THE body of James M'Donald, who was drowned here on Monday, was recovered by the police yesterday; he has left a widow and four children.

The river is still up, and rain is falling; no mails have reached here since last Thursday.

GRAFTON.

WEDNESDAY.

The Clarence and New England Steam Company' half-yearly meeting was held to-day; there was a fair attendance of shareholders. No dividend was declared, the cause being ascribed to losses attending the action against the company for collision. The balance of £183 to the credit of the profit and loss on the half-year was carried forward. The report is considered satisfactory.

BRISBANE.

WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Walsh, Minister for Lands, is returned for Maryborough, by a majority of 141 over Mr. Spence.

The Havilah (s.), from Maryborough to Sydney put in here for coal.

The schooner Dawn, of Hobart Town, is a tota wreck on Double Island Point.

MELBOURNE.

WEDNESDAY.

The Governor's son left by the City of Adelaide yesterday *en route* for England.

Great preparations are being made for the fancy ball at the opening of the Town Hall.

Mr. Alcock will send to the Exhibition a handsome billiard-table manufactured of Castlemaine slate and colonial wood.

Some difficulties are again arising with the labourers employed at the Alfred Graving Dock.

A man named Charles Wheeler fell down the hold of the Dandenong steamer to-day, and broke several of his ribs.

The unfortunate man, Smith, sentenced to death for the murder of his wife at Hotham, is to be hanged to-morrow week.

A man, named Good, has been charged with rape, committed ten years ago.

Crosby and Co.'s tender for the conveyance of troops by the ship Corona has been accepted.

Messrs. Dalmahoy Campbell and Co. report the cattle market as lightly supplied, and prices have advanced 10s. to 12s. 6d. per head. The sheep market is only moderately supplied; prices are up 1s. per head. Store stock are in demand.

Messrs. Power, Rutherford, and Co. report that only 860 head of cattle were yarded, principally of good useful quality. Prices have advanced 10s. per head, and the market closed firm. They sold westward bullocks at an average of £9 3s., and cows at £6 12s. Sheep have realised 1s. more than last week; Riverina wethers brought 11s. 6d.

QUEENSCLIFF.

WEDNESDAY.

ARRIVED.—Competitor, ship, from New York; Southern Cross (s.), from Hobart Town; Ravenscraig, ship, from Liverpool; Tamar (s.), from Launceston.

ADELAIDE.

WEDNESDAY.

The new Audit Bill makes the Colonial Auditor an officer of Parliament, and not of the Ministry, and is similar in its provisions to the Audit Acts of other colonies.

The bill to amend the Constitution Act provides that, on every dissolution of the Assembly, four members of Council shall retire, and that no election to fill a single vacancy in Council shall take place until another vacancy occurs, or until an election for the Assembly takes place; that, after the present Governor shall retire, the salary shall be only £4000; that the salaries of the Ministry, including the Postmaster-General, shall, in the aggregate, be £3000; and, on accepting office, members must be re-elected; and that it shall be optional for the Attorney-General to be in or out of Parliament—the Governor only having power to appoint or dismiss him. It is generally rumoured that the Treasurer intends proposing an income-tax.

There was a very heavy gale last night.

Dalwood and Darwent's tenders for the Northern sections of the overland telegraph, amount to £37,250.

Several shareholders of the Adelaide Marine Insurance Company have called, by circular, a private meeting of shareholders, to consider the present position of the company.

Sales of wheat have taken place at 5s. 6d.; the market is steady.

ATTEMPTED ARSON AT BRAIDWOOD.—A correspondent writes that, on Saturday evening last, some person attempted to set fire to the stores of Mr. H. F. Dobbyn, of Braidwood. It appears that between 8 and 9 o'clock, a boy employed in the store had occasion to go to a portion of the building at the back for some goods, when he found the place in a blaze. The alarm was given, and fortunately by means of a few buckets of water and prompt action the fire was got under. The part of the store in which this occurred was filled with potatoes and layers of straw. Under a window at the end of the building where the fire broke out, some rags and a piece of old saddle cloth saturated with kerosene were found by the police. The window was not fastened, and had been evidently raised, and the combustibles thrown in. The police have some clue to the perpetrator of this daring outrage, but have not yet succeeded in apprehending him. A few minutes more, and nothing could have saved the premises and those adjoining. The same night, or rather between 2 and 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, the same store was broken into, but the thieves were evidently disturbed; they made a noise by upsetting some crockery in the store, which awoke Mr. Dobbyn who called out to his assistant; he immediately jumped up, but found his door fast from the outside, he however got out of the window, when he discovered a rope lashed to the door of his room; on going into the store he found that it had been broken into; the burglars had been to the till, in which there fortunately had been no money left; they took a ham and a pair of boots. There is no doubt but that the burglary was committed by the same parties who attempted the firing of the store. The police are on the alert and we hope they may be able to bring it home to the miscreants.

LIMIT TO THE RIGHT OF APPEAL.—One of the points which Chief Justice Cockburn emphasises in his letter to the Lord Chancellor on law reform (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) is that some limit should be put upon the right of appeal to a series of Courts, and especially to the House of Lords. The unanimity of the Judges in the Court below ought, he thinks, to be a bar to carrying the suit to the supreme tribunal. The necessity for some rule of this kind is strongly illustrated in a case which "A Barrister" describes in a letter to the *Times*. Three years ago he was counsel for the plaintiff in an action for false imprisonment brought by a poor man against a rich man, a magistrate and a barrister. The plaintiff had a verdict for £100. The defendant moved for a new trial; rule refused. He appealed to the Exchequer Chamber; judgment for the plaintiff. The defendant then took the case to the House of Lords, when the decisions of the Exchequer Chamber, the Court of Exchequer, and the Lord Chief Baron, who tried the cause, were overruled by the Lord Chancellor, two ex-Chancellors, and a Scotch Judge. The costs were enormous.

ENTERTAINMENT.—Messrs. Mitchell and Fromont gave one of their pleasing pictorial and musical entertainments, last evening, in aid of the prize fund of the Presbyterian School, Jamison-street. There was a good attendance of children in the schoolroom. The most prominent feature of the evening was the exhibition of views bearing upon Abyssinia and the late decisive war therein.

THE AMERICAN CIRCUS.—The performances this evening, at the Circus, in Pitt-street, are for a complimentary benefit tendered to Mr. H. Cowle, the jester, who has for some time been indisposed. In addition to the usual circus equestrian and acrobatic performances, a watch will be given for the best conundrum sent in.

A SUPPLY OF WATER FOR SYDNEY—AMPLE, UNFAILING, SIMPLE, AND CHEAP.

MAY one be heard who is not either an engineer or an alderman, but who has nevertheless a due respect both for the profession and for the city authorities? This respect has withheld me hitherto. My modesty taught me to be silent, although it appeared to me that the eyes of the savans were delighting in distant and impracticable visions, and overlooking obvious and near sources of the supply they sought. While committees, commissions, calculators, surveyors, mayors, and other gentlemen were estimating the cost of introducing distant rivers through tunnels and canals, by means of extensive dams, successions of reservoirs, and purchase of lands at exorbitant prices—I did not think a whisper from a private observer ought or could be worthy of a moment's consideration. But now, it appears, there is a chance, and I trust that a suggestion, because it is very simple, will not be, without fair deliberation and calculation, at once pooh-poohed by the faculty. The glory of the former schemes, of the magnificent works, and the attendant fame to engineers and Corporation, under whose hand the waters should have been carried from a distance into the city, have been found to be somewhat too dearly estimated at four millions sterling, to which must be added at least one third more for contingencies. Shall we say five millions and a half? You could borrow this, it has been perhaps ironically said, and borrow again to pay the interest,—that is if anybody would lend; but I humbly believe that if such an additional burden were put on the shoulders of the citizens, the water supply would become quite superfluous, since the taxation of the city would have driven the inhabitants out of it.

Yet, were Sydney as populous and as wealthy as London or Paris, as it may yet be, the expense might not only be borne, but be economically and wisely incurred. What is wanted for Sydney is a supply for the immediate wants of about 120,000 people, with the means of increasing the amount, from time to time, in the future, as the population increases, and that to an unlimited extent. For it is clearly not economy for 120,000 people to spend five millions in procuring a supply sufficient for twenty times their number; the greater portion of which supply must run waste into the ocean. This would be equivalent to borrowing four millions sterling, and flinging them into the sea, together with the interest during the period yet to elapse before the whole quantity shall be required; and yet the only excuse for the expense would be the benefit to remote posterity.

There is a certain provision already—at some seasons ample, and capable of improvement by better storage of that which overflows into the sea at Botany. In seasons of drought, the present provision is precarious. What is required is to keep the reservoirs always full, even when there is no rain, and to provide for additional storage, likewise kept replenished, this latter gradually, as it comes to be required by a growing city, and to do this at an expense not ruinous.

Now the perennial river supply of water in the interior is scanty, but both Sydney and its waterworks stand on the margin of the universal reservoir that supplies all the rivers and lakes of the globe with water, a little of which, after evaporation and condensation, we catch and retain at Botany; but a greater portion of which, after similar processes, we could catch, according to our need, by tapping the contiguous, unfailing source, instead of looking far away for scanty streams, whose course to Sydney must be coaxed by fabulous millions of money. Should such a city be like the ship of the Ancient Mariner with "Water, water everywhere, but never a drop to drink."

The condensation of the steam of sea-water in ships on long voyages is an accomplished fact, and I have no doubt will soon supersede all the old cumbersome arrangements of iron tanks. I had the pleasure during my voyage out here from London to see it put to a test which showed it to be no mere curiosity. I boarded, in calm weather on the line, a barque of about five hundred tons, bound from London to New Zealand, with about twenty cabin passengers, and upwards of two hundred emigrants—men, women, and children. The decks were crowded with live stock of all descriptions—some for food, some for stocking farms in the colony. There was a full cargo, and every inch of space was made the most of. Our own ship was nearly double her size—fourteen passengers, clear decks, plenty of room; yet while we were strictly allowanced even in the cuddy in the use of water, the little Wild Duck afforded to her crowded inhabitants water without limit for washing clothes, as well as for the bath and for drinking and cooking—water whose sparkling clearness and refreshing purity were a luxury to us visitors, who had been using the stale and iron-mouldy contents of the tanks. The water was freshly condensed every day, by a simple cheap apparatus, which took up about as much room as one ordinary ship-tank of 400 gallons; and the captain said it proved not only comfortable and wholesome, but economical to use it, and carry coals for the purpose too.

Now, if the condensation of water is economical at sea, what is to prevent it being so at the seaside? The larger the scale the cheaper it can be worked per gallon. We have plenty of cheap coal. The mineral salts which might be produced in the process are themselves articles of commerce, whose value would be something of a set-off against the cost of working. Finally, no tunnels, viaducts, purchase of land, &c., would be required. If our engineers did not approve of placing the works nearer Sydney, necessitating new reservoirs, &c., they could use the present works, make these as good as art and labour can make them, and establish their condensing machine there by the sea. The same fuel that condensed, or the same steam which is condensed, might raise the water to any height required—which is only at present to the elevation of the present reservoirs,—which the engines would keep full perpetually, sometimes scarcely working at all, in time of rain; sometimes working full time and force, in times of drought; and all, I think, at comparatively little cost.

Some, however, may object that such water will be too pure, or too dead—not equal to what is called spring water. Well, it may be, to a sophisticated palate, less grateful than some specimens of spring water; but there can be no doubt that for all culinary purposes it will be superior; while even for the palate it will be manyfold better than river water, most of which has mineral matter in solution which would be better away. At all events the water we at present drink is just the same—evaporated from the ocean by heat (of the sun), condensed by cold, and precipitated—a trifle worse, however, for coming in contact with a little organic matter in the soil. We should not be badly off, I imagine, if the water which we now enjoy were supplied in ample and unfailing streams, defying alike the increase of the city and the visitations of protracted drought. Shall we, or shall we not, tap "the fountains of the great deep" which lie so near us, the bountiful provider for all the thirsty lands and their thirsty inhabitants? Shall we have one cistern, covering three-fourths of the surface of the globe? Will engineers condescend to calculate for us the cost of this boon, which our very position offers us? If the cost be moderate, will they not make it available?

I do not undervalue the attempts at reaching water by boring; they are, however, only hopes, but this is certain; and, at all events, it is the *only* source sufficiently large to meet not only present wants, but those of a future city, should it arise, eclipsing London, as the sun eclipses the planets.

AQUA PURA.

An Indiana paper reports that a young lady in that State was recently licensed to marry two gentlemen, and adds that she made only one happy. It does not state which one that was, but it must have been the one she did not marry.

HOME VISITING AND RELIEF SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of the Home Visiting and Relief Society was held, yesterday evening, in St. James's Schoolroom, Castlereagh-street. There were present fifty or sixty ladies and gentlemen.

The chair was taken by his Excellency the Earl of Belmore.

Mr. G. F. WISE (secretary) read a letter from the Rev. A. B. Davis, who was unable to attend, and also mentioned that the Rev. J. F. Sheridan regretted that he could not be present. The following is a copy of Mr. Davis's letter:—

"82, William-street, Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.

"My dear Sir,—It has been to me no small matter of self reproach, that your excellent society should have been established *eight years* without my taking any share in the goodly work, although its objects were such as *spoke home* to my conviction, and commended themselves to my best sympathy; and I had thought to make some slight amends by being present to-night, and doing my best to advocate its great and paramount claims upon the support of the public. I will, however, as I have no *material* means of my own to offer, use that influence which a clergyman possesses over his flock, to obtain from those who have sufficient and to spare, an offer to become subscribers to your society, which deals so gently with its recipients—which visits their homes with such unostentatious kindness—and offers its service to genteel poverty in that mild and unobtrusive way which makes it acceptable to those who have known better days, and whose sensitive natures, from previous education and refinement, shrink from the public avowal of its need.

"It is official duty, connected with my Synagogue, which prevents my attendance, and for which I crave your indulgence.

"I am, dear Sir, faithfully yours,

"ALEXANDER B. DAVIS.

"G. F. Wise, Esq."

Mr. G. F. WISE read the following report:—

In presenting their annual report, the Committee of the Home Visiting and Relief Society desire to congratulate the subscribers on the results which have attended the operations of the society during the past year, and which they believe will prove as satisfactory to the public as to themselves; inasmuch as the appeal contained in their last annual report for increased means has been so far responded to, that they have been enabled to extend proportionately the benefits of the society to an increased number of applicants, by the distribution of the additional funds so placed at their disposal. Thankfully prefacing their report with so gratifying an announcement, your committee proceed to enter upon a short retrospect of the operations of the society.

To persons unacquainted with the mode of affording relief to those of the "educated classes" who, having seen better days, are reduced to poverty, it is somewhat difficult to offer a full explanation, because from the very nature of this society, it is considered advisable that pecuniary or other relief should be extended to applicants without unnecessary publicity, and, if possible, without any violation of their own self-respect. But although it becomes necessary that the funds should be administered with strict consideration to the feelings of the recipients, the committee do not fail to make a previous private investigation into the present circumstances, and, as far as possible, to ascertain the origin of their present want of means. The most sensitive from birth and previous position need not hesitate to seek for relief, if deserving of assistance, for the Home Visiting and Relief Society is expressly established for their benefit. During the eight years of its existence it has been eminently successful,—and no better proof of such success can be given than by referring to the memorandum of its operations from the year 1862 to the present time, by which it appears that although the total received in subscriptions and donations has only amounted to the sum of £2864 3s. 10d., grants of money have been made to the extent of £4147 8s., the difference being repayments of loans, amounting to £1576 18s. 3d.

The wisdom of the practice of the society in rendering pecuniary assistance, chiefly by loans of money, rarely by donations, is exemplified by the fact that applicants whose present poverty has obliged them to seek temporary aid, have not, under their more prosperous circumstances, forgotten their obligations, and by their repayments have materially assisted in providing the necessary funds for the objects of the society, while by such repayments it has been proved to the satisfaction of your committee, that the moneys entrusted to their charge have been prudently and satisfactorily managed.

It should, however, be stated, although with regret, that some who have benefited materially by the assistance rendered to them, and who are now in a position to repay their loans, have apparently forgotten their obligation; others, however, have remitted not only the original amount loaned, but have subsequently become subscribers. During the whole period of eight years in which this society has been in operation, assistance has been rendered to no less than 771 applicants.

The particular operations of the society during the past year may be thus stated: of the 155 applicants for relief 36 were either considered ineligible from their position, as not coming within the rules of the society, or were refused as unworthy in character, leaving 109 who have been relieved by loans to the amount of £587 3s., and 10 by donations to the amount of £26 10s.; the number of repayments have been 81, amounting to £251 10s., and probably a sum of at least £150 will be forthcoming in further liquidation of the loans which have been made.

In the Report for 1869 it was stated that your committee were anxious to carry out a plan of issuing a limited number of annuities of £12 to £15 each to the more aged and infirm, particularly to ladies, whose position generally demands the greater sympathy, and to whom a certain payment of 5s. to 6s. per week would be of most essential benefit. Your committee still hope that such a scheme may be adopted, and would very gladly set apart, and supplement from the general funds, any donations that may be made towards the furtherance of this especial object.

The decidedly increasing usefulness of this society demands of your committee a renewed expression of their acknowledgments of the goodness of a Divine Providence, which has been pleased to use its instrumentality to ameliorate distress, which otherwise, humanly speaking, must have continued to suffer without hope of relief.

The financial statement showed that at the beginning of the year the society had a balance in the bank of £139, and that at its close, after granting loans of £507 to 109 applicants, and donations of £26 to 10 others, paying £25 commission to collector, and £31 for sundries, there remained a balance in the bank of £105.

The Rev. Dr. LANG moved,—"That the report now read be adopted, and, with the financial statement, be printed and circulated for general information." He said that this was the third of the philanthropic institutions of our city which his Excellency the Governor had attended during the week. In so doing his Excellency had performed a great service to those institutions in recommending them to public support. (Hear, hear.) This, however, was an institution somewhat different in principle from the other two which his Excellency had presided over on the previous occasions to which he had referred; while those other institutions had their counterparts in England, so far as he was aware, the institution now under consideration was peculiar to this colony. He did not recollect to have heard of any similar institution in the mother country. From the benefits this society had conferred upon many individuals and families during the period of its existence, it was exceedingly deserving of public countenance and support. The case of the educated classes (as they were styled in the report), when they fell into poverty, was exceedingly deserving of popular commiseration. Their delicacy of feeling prevented them making such appeals as persons of the humbler class of society were too often in the habit of doing in such cases; and the sufferings they endured were correspondingly great. He believed it was at the instance of the late Dr. Douglas that this society was instituted. It was characterised in the highest degree by the principle of charity—he was going to say "Christian" charity; but that that quality was not confined to their portion of the community was evident from the letter which had just been read from the Jewish Rabbi. (Cheers.) At all events, the society they were now called to advocate embodied this beautiful principle in a very high degree, and he was sure that its advocates and its beneficiaries would recognise the truth of the definition of charity as being "twice blest"—blest both to him that gave and to those who received. There was one other pleasing circumstance mentioned in the report, and that was the number of persons assisted and the large amount of money that had been repaid to the society from loans and donations given to its beneficiaries. The whole amount subscribed since the society came into existence, in 1862, in the form of subscriptions and donations, had not exceeded £2864 3s. 10d., but the grants which had been made amounted to £4147 8s.—the difference being repayments of loans amounting to £1576 18s. 3d. This of itself was the highest commendation of the society in showing that its bounty had been well bestowed; and it was equally creditable to the beneficiaries of the society in showing the large amount of the whole sum lent or given that had been repaid. There were, the report stated, instances (as was to be expected) of persons who had received pecuniary assistance and who were afterwards in circumstances to enable them to make repayment, who had not done so. The audience would recollect, as well as his Excellency, the famous case which was characterised by a question put by the Divine Author of the Christian Religion: "Were there not ten cleansed; but where are the nine?" We had a larger proportion who showed gratitude than that famous case showed in the amount of the repayments that had been made by the beneficiaries of this society. Many had repaid, not only with thanks, but with actual cash, the benefits received from the society. They ought, therefore, not to be disheartened at the fact that a considerable number had shown ingratitude to the society which had benefited them in their time of emergency. Such cases would always occur, and be more or less numerous, according to the good or evil principles which characterised the community. During the whole period of eight years in which the society had been in operation, assistance had been rendered to no fewer than 771 applicants. How many of those had made repayment the report did not inform them; but they must have been a very considerable number from the whole amount paid from the loans being not less than £1500 and upwards. He observed, in the close of the report, a suggestion which the committee had expressed their anxiety to carry out—namely, of instituting a limited number of annuities of £12 or £15 each to the more aged and infirm, particularly to ladies. He trusted that this would meet the view of gentlemen who had made their fortunes in this colony, and who were now, they knew, in various instances, looking out for objects on which to bestow their liberality. We had had recently some noble instances of the kind, and persons whom God had blessed in giving them wealth could not find a better object than this society presented for the bestowment of their superfluous means. To carry out this proposition would be acting on the principle of the almshouses at home belonging to the different institutions. There were various institutions of this kind in the neighbourhood of London. In the higher walks of society there were "Poor Knights of Windsor" who received (he believed) £200 a year from the public funds. At all events this suggestion of the committee had a precedent in the practice of the mother country in many instances. He did not recollect if there were any institutions of the kind in his native country. The benevolence of Scotsmen in these ways had taken a different direction. But the idea was a good one, and he trusted that the committee of this society would be able to carry it out. He most cordially concurred in the expression with which the report concluded, and had great pleasure in moving the resolution which had been placed in his hands.

Mr. G. A. LLOYD seconded the resolution, and said that when the Rev. Dr. Lang moved it, he (Mr. Lloyd) felt perfectly safe, because the Rev. Dr. generally made such excellent speeches in reference to anything placed in his hand that he left nothing to say upon the subject. He had not, however, on the present occasion given them the long details he usually did. He (Mr. Lloyd), therefore, would have no excuse in entering somewhat more fully than he had intended into the resolution. If they were to judge of the interest taken in the society by the number assembled there that evening, it might not be considered reassuring, but they must consider the large amount of sympathy which existed outside for the institution. He was happy to find by the report that the institution had increased its means during the past year, and had, consequently, been enabled to increase its assistance. He knew of no other society which was more calculated to do good, and so much entitled to the support of all philanthropists, for it dealt not only with the poor, but the educated poor. He could imagine no circumstance more distressing than a person reduced to poverty who had received an education which entitled him to move in the higher circles of society; for, when a man became reduced in circumstances such as these, he was entitled to the greatest sympathy and to the utmost support. Those who had been once in affluence and who were reduced to poverty, would know how friends were apt to desert them when they once became distressed. While the sun shone they were courted and looked after, but let the dark cloud come over them, and when the first storm of distress arises they could then count friends by the number of their fingers, or perhaps thumbs. In such cases as these, he thought there was a grand opening for institutions like this, to which parties in distress could apply for relief without feeling that their poverty would be exposed to the world. Without such societies it would be impossible for the educated classes to obtain relief. They could not steal, and to beg were ashamed, but they could seek assistance from the society, which would deal with them in a kind and generous manner. He knew of no plan more calculated to assist those in distress to help themselves; and that was the principle adopted by the society, which did not give money away, but advanced certain sums for present necessities, and to establish an applicant in business, and such assistance was more valuable than could be given in any other circumstances. He could not understand at first when called upon to second the resolution, how it was that out of the sum of £2864 3s. 10d., a sum of £4147 had been expended in loans; but it had been explained that this amount was partly composed of loans which had been honourably and promptly refunded. That fact more than any other entitled the institution to the warmest support of every philanthropic man in the colony. He saw by the report that a desire existed to establish a system of granting annuities to families in need of assistance. That was a matter which really should engage the consideration of the society and the committee; and he thought it would be very wise if such a proposal was carried into effect, and form a fund to promote such a great object. He saw no difficulty in carrying out such a proposition if the necessary steps were taken to accomplish it, for there were many wealthy persons in the colony who would be very willing to assist such an object by contributing to it. There were certainly no men with means such as the late Mr. Peabody possessed, but there were many who possessed ample means who would be willing, if shown the way to contribute from their means without leaving it to the executors to dispose of when they died—(hear, hear)—and if the committee of the society would take the matter in hand, and wait upon those gentlemen as a deputation, and show them what an enormous amount of good they could do by assisting a society in its great object, he felt confident they would soon give the assistance required. He knew of nothing in the world likely to give so much satisfaction as the giving to those who required assistance, and he could imagine the feelings of the man who went to rest at night with a knowledge that he had rendered assistance to those in distress. No satisfaction could be more complete to a man on his death-bed than the feeling that during his life he had endeavoured by his contributions to alleviate the distress of others. He therefore recommended all those who had means to give all they could to the cause, and the inward knowledge of having done a good action would be a sufficient reward. Let them do all they could to increase the funds of the society to a greater extent than last year, so that the society would have the means to accomplish more in the future than even it had done in the past. He cordially seconded the resolution.

The resolution was put to the meeting, and unanimously agreed to.

Mr. S. A. JOSEPH moved, "That this meeting, approving of the object of the Home Visiting and Relief Society, and the efficient manner in which its operations have been carried on, strongly recommends it to the sympathies and more liberal support of the public." He said that he had not intended on entering the room to take any part in the discussion, but came as a casual contributor to the society, and would not have spoken had it not been at the invitation of the secretary. He felt that in a meeting constituted like the present, it was not necessary on his part to use any advocacy to stimulate them to continue to exercise their benevolence in aid of the society. Although he had not been present at the meetings for some years owing to his absence from the colony, he saw the same faces at the meeting, the same friends, and the same stanch supporters who were there at the very commencement. The first part of the resolution stated that the meeting approved of the object of the society, and it required very little to be said on his part to impress that truth upon their minds. The report had been so ably drawn up, and the remarks made by previous speakers had been so eloquent, as to render it unnecessary for him to trespass on the time of the meeting in order to impress them with the benefits arising out of the society. The particular object of the society was, that the assistance rendered was rendered in the shape of a loan, which the recipients did not feel any sense of degradation in accepting, and their self-reliance was not at all impaired by being compelled to come to the society for aid. The next fact which was referred to in the resolution was that relating to the efficient manner in which the society had been conducted. Now, it would be invidious for him to point out any particular member of the committee who might be deserving of praise, but he wished to be pardoned for making allusion to the way in which their hon. secretary (Mr. G. F. Wise) had performed his portion of the task. His labours from the commencement had been arduous, for in such a society the management was of great importance—(hear, hear)—and in the exercise of his duties their secretary had received valuable support from Mrs. Wise, who was always known to be working in the interest of charitable societies for the relief and assistance of the distressed. (Hear, hear.) The latter portion of the resolution recommended that the society had very strong claims upon the sympathies and more liberal support of the public. He thought so too, for, however much the contributions to charitable institutions might increase during each year, it was always found that there was a corresponding increase in the field of operations. He remembered being at the meeting where this fact had been referred to, and the members of the meeting were asked to take steps to fill a want of such a kind. On that occasion he pledged himself to obtain twenty-five annual members, and he succeeded in gaining that number. He should be most happy again to say that he would gladly exert himself for the purpose of obtaining additional subscribers to the society, and would pledge himself to forward to the secretary certainly not less than ten members. (Applause.) And if other gentlemen would also take the matter in hand much more could be done. The claims of the society were so obvious that he need say no more. He had much pleasure in moving the resolution.

The Rev. C. BODE seconded the resolution, and said that although it might be considered out of place for him to speak to the resolution, and that "self praise was no recommendation," he did not feel egotistical in referring to the labours of Mr. Wise, who performed the principal part of the work of the society. With regard to the object of the society, he was sure everyone would approve of it; and when they considered that it dealt with the most helpless classes, it was quite sufficient to recommend itself to the sympathies of every Christian; and when they remembered that there were persons in need, who were ashamed to beg, and who were sought out by the committee and relieved in such a way as not to hurt their feelings, the society must undoubtedly be considered as entitled to continued and increased support. Although the meeting was few in number, there were a great many outside who felt with the society and gave it every sympathy. The loans were advanced upon the understanding that if the recipients were really unable to return them it was not expected they should be returned, and he remembered the case in which he had offered to guarantee the repayment of a loan to a friend who was in need of assistance; but the committee declined to receive such guarantees from the clergy on the ground that their duties, they considered, had already many claims upon their benevolence. It appeared, however, that many loans had been returned for which no guarantee was taken, and the society were enabled to increase and extend its labours. The society had certainly been conducted in an efficient manner, and the thanks of the meeting were due to the secretary and to those gentlemen who assisted him in his work. There was one matter upon which he should like to say a few words. It had been said that the society had been conducted efficiently, but he thought every member of the committee could not claim to be really efficient until they carried out the suggestion in reference to granting annuities to infirm and aged persons who were found deserving of support. The sum which was proposed, though small, would be a very great boon to many, for it would enable them to retain a home which nobody could take away from them. He was very much struck by this feeling in the case of a poor person living in one of the lowest neighbourhoods in the city upon whom he once called during his parochial visits. This man was expatiating upon the nice little home he possessed; he was honest, but very poor, and was now getting very infirm. After he (Mr. Bode) had read and prayed with him, he asked him one favour. He said, "My wife is no longer able to work, and I want you to make arrangements so that I shall not lose my home, for I dread nothing so much as being sent to an asylum. I have been so accustomed to have my own little home that it would seem very hard to have no place to call my own." He (Mr. Bode) thought it would be very hard to refuse such a request, and he trusted, with the help of God, he should have the power to carry out his promise, so that that poor man might never be obliged to leave his home. (Applause.) He asked the meeting to take into consideration the condition of those educated persons placed in such a position. The poor man he referred to was uneducated, and could just read his Bible, and lived from hand to mouth; but taking the instance of an educated man who once tasted prosperity, whose friends perhaps, while not quite forsaking him, had died away one by one, leaving him; until at last, when he became aged and infirm, he was left alone in the world. He had all the feelings which had been initiated in his early training, and desired to have some place to call his own. It would be hard for such a person to be compelled to go to the Asylum; for, although he had nothing to say against such institutions, it was cruel to ask an educated person to go amongst people who were far inferior to himself. He hoped, therefore, that the public would allow the society to carry out the proposition, so that they might be in a position to say to educated infirm persons, "You shall have a comfortable home as long as you live." He felt very happy to second the resolution.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Rev. Canon STEPHEN said that before coming to the resolution, which was of too formal a character to require a speech, he wished to refer to one or two matters which had been spoken about by previous speakers. He had to confess, small as the meeting was, that it was larger than he had expected to find. It was certainly larger than the meeting held in that room last year, and considerably larger than the annual meeting of the Benevolent Asylum, or the last annual meeting of the Sydney Infirmary. He believed that this excellent society was growing in public esteem, and he felt sure the more its principles were understood, and the more the character of its agency was known, and the success which had attended its operations was generally understood, the more liberally it would be supported by the good people of Sydney. With reference to the necessity which existed for providing annuities for the educated classes, especially for ladies, he might mention that there were no less than four ladies in the Benevolent Asylum in Hyde Park. He knew that every reasonable comfort was provided for the inmates of that institution, and that everything reflected the greatest credit upon the management; still, when they considered the character and class of persons who constituted the large proportion of the inmates, he thought it was not the place where they would like ladies of education to be found. He believed that the establishment of these annuities would give the society an additional claim upon the public. The first clause of the resolution he had to move accorded thanks to the office-bearers for their services during the past year. He concurred with Mr. Joseph and Mr. Bode, that thanks were specially due to Mr. Wise. It must be borne in mind that the committee of this institution had more work and trouble put upon their shoulders than members of the committee of other charitable institutions, as they had what must be the very troublesome and delicate work of visiting the applicants for relief. When they considered the way in which the institution had been managed, and how favourable were the results as shown in the report, he was quite sure that if ever the committee of any institution deserved the thanks of the community, it was these gentlemen. And he thought that one of the best guarantees that the public could have that the affairs of the institution would be carried on equally well during the coming year, was that most of these gentlemen were proposed for reappointment. He moved,—"That the thanks of this meeting be given to the office bearers and committee for their services during the past year, and that the following gentlemen be the office bearers and committee for the ensuing year:—Patron, his Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Belmore; president, his Honor Sir Alfred Stephen, Chief Justice; honorary secretary, George Mr. F. Wise; committee, Rev. Canon Allwood, J. S. Adam, H. Edward A. Allan, Dr. a'Beckett, T. C. Breillat, Rev. C. C. Bode, Charles Cowper, jun., Dr. Charles, James Fairfax, Rev. Dr. Fullerton, W. J. Foster, J. H. Goodlet, Alexander Gordon, Stephen Greenhill, Robert Hills, Rev. Hulton S. King, Henry Lumsdaine, Samuel Lyons, Rev. Eugene Luckie, W. H. Mackenzie, jun., M. E. Murnin, C. Myles, Arthur H. Macarthur, William Owen, Rev. J. F. Sheridan, Joseph Thompson; honorary treasurer, the Manager, Oriental Bank; honorary medical officer, Dr. Fortescue." Before sitting down, he would say that he knew of no society in Sydney which seemed to be more truly the embodiment of charity, in some of its most lovely features and heavenly attributes, than was this. When he considered the discriminating, the delicate, and tender way in which relief was administered, he did think that the society was worthy of the warm and liberal support of all right-thinking people, and especially of all philanthropists.

Mr. JOSEPH THOMPSON said that he was called upon rather unexpectedly to speak, and he thought it to be rather out of place to do so, as he was one of the names in the resolution. He, however, considered himself highly honoured in having his name so placed. He had always felt great delight in attending at the committee meetings, which they had held regularly every month. In every case that had come before the committee they had made it a point to visit the applicant for relief and make every necessary inquiry before parting with their money. With reference to what had been said about the necessity of increasing the subscriptions and donations, he thought it would be a very great advantage if they could only persuade the liberal public of Sydney to come forward with their aid. He recommended to their attention a statement written in a book which they all believed in, "There is that scattereth and yet increaseth;" and illustrated its truth by reciting an incident that had come under his notice. When they did good they were amply repaid for it, and those who gave of their superfluity would be repaid in a tenfold degree in after-life. He seconded the resolution, which was then put to the meeting, and unanimously agreed to.

The Rev. Dr. LANG moved,—"That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Right Honorable the Earl of Belmore for presiding on the present occasion, and giving his influence and support to the society." (Cheers.)

Mr. G. F. WISE seconded the resolution.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR in the first place thanked those present for their kindness in passing the resolution of thanks to him; and in the second place, although it would be quite unnecessary for him to detain them with remarks at any length, he would like to say a word with regard to one point in the proceedings of the evening, which had been alluded to by more than one speaker. He meant the proposal that some small annuities should be established for the purpose of enabling persons, especially ladies, who were in reduced circumstances, to retain a home instead of being driven into one of the public charitable institutions. It had been said (he thought by Mr. Stephen) that the public institutions were not the places in which they should wish to see those who had known better days end their lives. The reason Mr. Stephen gave was very good—that these persons should not mix with those who were uneducated and of a lower social class. There was also another reason why they should be very unwilling to see such persons obliged to go to these institutions. The building at Hyde Park had been erected for a totally different purpose, and in days when the principles of ventilation were not understood as they were now. He had been over the asylum at Liverpool; and in some portion of the building the ventilation was very bad indeed. A lady found some of the rooms of that institution so unpleasant that she was almost unable to enter them. If such was the case in regard to a casual visitor, how unpleasant must it be for those who had seen better days, and were obliged to live there altogether. He was reading the other day in the *Herald* a report of a deputation to the Colonial Secretary about another institution, and he thought he saw it stated, either there or in a commentary on the interview which appeared afterwards, that there were in the building only 200 cubic feet of space for each individual. If this was correct, it was certainly rather startling. While Under-secretary for the Home Department, it was his duty to read certain papers in relation to common lodging-houses. In those houses there were 300 feet of space, or about 200 less than the space allowed in military barracks. If that was considered necessary in a climate like England, how much more necessary, in a climate like this, was plenty of air and ventilation. That reason alone should make us willing to do all in our power to prevent persons accustomed to live in comfortable circumstances from being placed in a position like that in which they might be placed if they had to go to one of our public asylums—assuming that the fact was as he had stated. He was aware that the remarks he had now made were scarcely relevant to the object of the meeting, but considering that the question of fresh air and ventilation was so important, perhaps he might be excused for having brought it under their notice on the present occasion. (Cheers.)

The meeting then terminated.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

DEATH BY DROWNING AT NEPEAN TOWERS.—A magisterial inquiry was held before Mr. R. L. Jenkins, J.P., at Nepean Towers, on the 24th instant, touching the death of a man named Moses Pennington, lately an overseer at Nepean Towers. John R. Burgess deposed that he was butler to Mr. Jenkins; the deceased was his fellow servant, acting as farm-working overseer; he last saw him about 2 o'clock p.m. on the 20th of June; he dined with them in the servants' hall, and was in good health; he told them that he would go directly after dinner across the river to Douglass Park; about a quarter to 3 o'clock p.m. one of the men servants, named George Meredith, informed them that Moses had been drowned while attempting to cross the river; a silver watch which witness then held in his hand was the property of the deceased. Thomas Butler deposed that he was a labourer, residing at Douglass Park Lodge, Menangle Road; he knew the deceased; on the 21st June he was informed that he had been drowned on the previous day; he was engaged with others searching for the body; he was twelve days so employed but did not succeed in recovering it; on Saturday, July the 23rd, witness was with other men working within sight of the place where the deceased was believed to have gone down; the river was rising very fast, and that drew their attention to it; two of the party saw something rise up, and believing it to be the body, they went after it in the boat; they got the object, which proved to be the body, ashore, and witness was then able to identify it as that of Moses Pennington; he was present when the deceased's pockets were searched, but nothing was found on him except a silver watch and a steel chain, a pocket knife, a tobacco pipe, and half a fig of tobacco. Thomas Blades, senior, deposed that he knew the deceased well; he last saw him on the 20th June, and about 2 o'clock of that day dined with him and servants in the kitchen of Nepean Towers; after dinner he went with deceased to the stable; witness saw that he was going across the river to Douglass Park; he told him that he was foolish to attempt to go across the river as he could not swim, and deceased replied that "whether horse or he were drowned, he would go across;" deceased then got on his horse and rode away; he was then in good health, and was at all times a particularly sober and very steady man. George Fitzgerald, a man who was working on the same afternoon on the top of the approach to the river, came running up to the Nepean Towers, and told them that Moses had been drowned; that would be about half an hour after the deceased had left him; the man told witness that he heard the noise of a horse plunging in the river; that he ran down the bank at once, and was just in time to see Pennington disappear from the surface of the water; he further told witness that he saw the deceased's hat floating in the water, and that the mare which deceased rode stuck in Harris's Creek, got out again after some plunging, and reached the Nepean Towers side of the river; witness noticed that one of the stirrup-leathers was missing from the saddle; he believed that the man George Fitzgerald had left the district. After hearing the statements of the several witnesses Mr. Jenkins found that deceased had been accidentally drowned.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue received to-day was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	£1124	3	1
Gin	129	19	9
Whisky	71	8	2
Rum	883	10	0
Perfumed spirits	72	6	3
Wine	80	9	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in bottle)	1	3	0
Tobacco and snuff	161	0	0
—— unmanufactured	154	0	0
Cigars	14	16	3
Tea	198	1	0
Coffee and chicory	47	9	8
Sugar, unrefined	100	0	0
Dried fruits	88	14	6
Rice	4	17	4
Pilotage	45	11	4
Dues	3	0	0
Ad valorem	443	15	4
Total	£3643	5	2

Two ships cleared for London to-day with large cargoes of colonial produce. The Agnes Rose takes 1350 bales wool, 208 bales cotton, 1150 casks tallow, 905 cases preserved meat, 59 bales leather, 500 bags copper, 7602 pieces copper, 40 cases pearl shell, together with a quantity of horns, bones, and glue. The Kosciusco has 1846 bales wool, 283 bales cotton, 7 bales skins, 20 bales pulu, 223 casks cocoanut oil, 808 casks tallow, 8599 hides, 63 bales leather, 1512 cases preserved meat, 75 casks beef, 5339 ingots copper, 30 packages gum, and sundries.

A change has been announced in the constitution of the firm of Willis, Merry, and Lloyd. Mr. Merry retires from the Sydney firm, but continues, we understand, in the London one; both businesses being carried on as before, but with different interests.

The report of the Peak Downs Copper Mining Company, adopted at the general meeting to-day, estimates the value of copper and ore now on hand at £44,376 13s. 8d., besides which the net proceeds upon 981 tons copper shipped under advances are yet to be accounted for. After payment of the January dividend there was a credit balance of £4487 2s. 11d.; advances on copper and net proceeds of sales amounted to £19,901 7s. 7d., and £13,368 12s. 10d. has been transferred from suspense account. Mining and other expenses for the past six months, amounted to £33,593 15s., leaving a balance of £4163 8s. 4d. A dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum was declared, after payment of which, £169 8s. 4d. will remain at credit of profit and loss.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Clarence and Richmond Steam Navigation Company, a report was adopted which shows net profits of £1644 9s., together with an unappropriated balance from previous account of £450 16s. 7d., making a total of £2095 5s. 7d. A dividend of 5 per cent. was declared on the new stock, and 5s. per share on original stock. Messrs. J. Alger, T. C. Breillat, and W. Woods were elected directors. Messrs. W. Day and W. Friend were elected auditors.

The transactions of the Pacific Insurance Company for the year ending 30th June have not been so satisfactory as was anticipated in January last, when an interim dividend and bonus of 7½ per cent was paid. The premium income for the twelve months, after deducting reinsurances and agency expenses, amounted to £90,497 0s. 1d.; doubtful debts recovered, £14 10s. 4d.; interest on investments £1377 16s. 8d.; balance after payment of dividend in July, 1869, £3626 19s. 9d. On the debit side of the account is shown fire and marine losses, £101,096 8s. 2d.; charges and expenses, £3714 3s. 10d.; transferred to reinsurance fund, £3000; and interim dividend paid in January, £2380 13s.; leaving a debit balance of £14,674 18s. 2d. No dividend was declared. Mr. H. Prince was elected a director, and Mr. A. H. K. Maxwell was elected an auditor.

General meetings of the following companies will take place to-morrow (Thursday):—Joint Stock Bank, Victorian Trunkey Gold Mining, Pyrmont Bridge, and Aerated Bread.

The following is taken from the circular of Messrs. Pixley, Abell, Langley, and Blake, on the transactions in bullion during the week:—

Gold.—The arrivals since our last circular comprise—£11,000 per Anglesey, from Melbourne; £4800 per Wave of Life, from Melbourne; £4200 per La Plata, from Brazils; £50,400 per Neva, from the West Indies—total, £70,400. The Poonah has taken £20,000 to Bombay, and the Oneida £8950 to the Brazils. A shipment of £87,000 has been made from Calcutta to England, and is due about the 6th June; this will probably be followed by further amounts; and as the Indian Exchanges are declining, it is very likely that the P. and O. steamer from Australia will bring the whole of her gold, £421,500, to this country. Silver continues firm, and is in demand for Holland. The Neva has brought about £165,000 from the West Indies, but we do not think this large amount will lower the price in the slightest degree. Mexican Dollars: The Hanover has brought £8500 from New Orleans, and the America £15,000 from New York; these sums, together with others previously on the market, have been sold at 59½d per oz. for China, for which country the demand is good. Exchange on India for Banks' drafts at 60 days' sight is 1s 10⅝d to 1s 10⅞d per rupee on all three Presidencies. India Government Loan Notes: The market for these securities has been rather active during the week. We quote 4 per Cents., 92⅝ to 92⅞; 5 per Cents., 103 to 103½; and 5½ per Cents., 109¼ to 110.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.

DAWSON AND CO.—At their Homebush Yards, at half-past 9, Fat Sheep; at their Pitt-street Yards, at 11, Horses, Vehicles, &c.

G. M. PITT.—At his Yards, at Fullagar's, at half-past 11, Fat Cattle; at his Yards, Annandale, at 4, Fat Bullocks and Sheep.

W. FULLAGAR.—At his Yards, at 11 and half-past 11, Fat Cattle.

HARRISON, JONES, AND DEVLIN.—At Fullagar's Yards, at 11, Fat Cattle; at Victoria Yards, Petersham, at 3, Fat Cattle.

BUTLER AND INGLIS.—At their Yards, at 10, Milch Cows, &c.; at 11, Fat Calves, Lambs, Pigs, Poultry, &c.

ELLIS AND CO.—At their Depot, at half-past 11, Milch Cows, Cattle, Fat Calves, Lambs, Pigs, Poultry, &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At their Rooms, at half-past 10, Saddle Trees; at 12, Brushware and Earthenware; also the Schooner Uncle Tom.

J. SOLOMON.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11, Boots and Shoes.

C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Drapery, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Matting, &c.

R. F. STUBBS AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, the Barque Australasian Packet; at Campbell's Wharf, at 12, Sperm Oil shooks.

A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11, Hardware, Tobacco, Clothing, Books, Drapery, Jewellery, &c.

BRITISH CHIVALRY.—An English journal says:—Lord Muncaster owes his life to the chivalrous feeling of Mr. Vyner. When the question of negotiating a ransom came before them, the captives, it is said, drew lots as to which of them should be entrusted with the mission. The lot fell upon Mr. Vyner; but he, knowing what must be the anxiety and suspense of Lady Muncaster every moment that her husband was detained, pressed upon Lord Muncaster to take his place. The result is only too well known. But it is well in the midst of our sorrow to have another proof that the spirit of chivalry, which is the strength of a nation, survives among us, and that when Englishmen are companions in peril they can think more of another than of themselves. Accident put it into the power of Mr. Vyner to perform an act of self-sacrifice from which we are proud to believe not one of his fellow captives would have thought of shrinking.

GENERAL Drapery, Hats, Damaged Goods, &c., this day, at 11 o'clock.—Chas. Moore and Co. request us to direct the attention of Warehousemen and others, to their unreserved sale of the above, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, this day, at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

BARQUE Australasian Packet.—This fine vessel will be submitted to auction this day, at 11 o'clock, at the rooms of Messrs. Stubbs and Co.—ADV.

OIL Shooks, &c.—R. F. Stubbs and Co. beg to call the attention of whalers, island traders, and coopers, to their sale this day, at Messrs. Campbell and Co.'s Wharf.—ADV.

WE are requested to call attention to Bradley, Newton, and Lamb's sale this day, at the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street, of earthenware, saddle trees, &c., brushware, commencing at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

BRIGANDAGE IN GREECE.

(From the Correspondent of the Times.)

BEFORE the interest which the late murders have roused in Greek brigandage declines, some information concerning the extent of the evil and its treatment by those who have governed Greece may be of use. It may, perhaps, convince many that one set of administrative measures is required for its prompt repression, but that legislative enactments changing the whole system of taxing the land and governing the people would be required for its total extirpation. The brigands may be destroyed by executive vigour and prompt justice, but brigandage can only be eradicated by making agricultural labour more profitable. It is already three weeks since two members of the Diplomatic Body at the Court of Athens and two English gentlemen were murdered, and half the band of murderers who cut their way through the Royal troops still evade pursuit. The growing influence of brigandage and the general deterioration of the executive administration in Greece call for serious consideration on the part of the British Government. England cannot be blind to the fact that it is under her protection, as one of the Three Protecting Powers, that brigandage has been nourished by the lavish expenditure and unjustifiable enterprises of the Hellenic Government.

In order to throw light on the causes of the administrative demoralisation and the impunity of brigandage for some years past, it is necessary to recall some of the events that have happened since 1864. The magnificent and unexpected donation of the Ionian Islands stimulated the ambition of the Greeks, and annexation became a popular cry adopted by all parties. The people were taught to believe that it was more for the interest of Greek nationality to enlarge the limits of the Hellenic Kingdom than to govern it well. All Greek politicians agreed on this question. Open warfare for the purpose of furthering the ambitious projects of annexation being out of the question, irregular companies of banditti could alone insinuate themselves into the frontier provinces of the Ottoman Empire, in order to create disturbances; and thus brigandage obtained the secret countenance of men in power. It was supposed that an insurrection in Crete, and simulated revolts in Thessaly and Epirus, could be so carried on as to render those countries of little value to the Sultan. England had been goaded by incessant opposition and well-devised calumny into escaping from the task of governing the Ionian Islands; repeated disturbances might render life and property so insecure in the frontier provinces of Turkey that the landed proprietors and industrious peasantry would join the cry for annexation. Russia, it was said by the agitators, would then declare war against the Sultan, in order to protect the orthodox, and Crete, Thessaly, and Epirus would be annexed to the Hellenic Kingdom. Such was the practical form which the "Great Idea" assumed in the Greek mind towards the end of the year 1864.

According to the statements that appeared in the Greek Press at the time, it was the policy of the Koumoundouros party during the year 1865 to induce the Cretans to take up arms and ask for annexation to the Hellenic Kingdom, and, by sending covertly irregular bands of armed men into Thessaly and Epirus, to distract the attention of the Ottoman Government and divert its forces from the defence of Crete. Brigandage gained strength during that year. Its impunity in Attica and the murder of Pappa Spero, of Marathon, at Pikerme were recorded in *The Times*. In 1868 Bulgares became Prime Minister. He had opposed the Koumoundouros party, but he pursued a similar policy, which he inflated until the bubble burst. He shipped irregular bands to Crete, and he carried on open hostilities against Turkey, without being ready for open war. This disregard of law, justice, and the comity of nations compelled Russia to join the European Powers at the Congress of Paris in rebuking the Greek Government, and in ordering it to accept a protocol which averted a war with Turkey. In 1869 Zaimis became Prime Minister to ratify this protocol, and the position in which his Cabinet was placed was undoubtedly one of considerable difficulty. He was accused by the organs of the Press devoted to the Koumoundouros and Bulgares parties, and to the agitation of the annexation policy, of "assassinating the future of the Greek nation, and degrading the Hellenic Kingdom in public opinion." But it would be worth examining whether the policy of nourishing brigandage to promote schemes of annexation or the incapacity of the efforts made by the Zaimis Cabinet to suppress the evil have contributed more to degrade the Hellenic Kingdom by reducing it to its present condition. The last terrible catastrophe will not easily be forgotten and it will certainly secure for the incapacity of M. Zaimis a place in the history of Greece.

It is surprising to find how utterly the Cabinet was unprepared to act decidedly in a matter which was likely to happen at any moment, though those who considered that it was an occurrence that might be expected believed that it would happen to Greeks and not to foreigners. It is an error to suppose that this is the first case of the murder of English by brigands. Mr. and Mrs. Leeves were murdered by men who had invaded Turkey in 1854, and had returned from practising brigandage in Thessaly. It is attempted to class this as an ordinary murder for the purpose of robbery, because the criminals were inhabitants of the village and because the sufferers were not travellers, but had lately arrived from England to reside on their property in Eubœa. It would be easy to enumerate a long list of Englishmen who have been plundered and ransomed by Greek brigands. Everybody will recollect the recent cases of Lord John Hervey, Mr. Strutt, and Mr. Coore.

This review of past events was indispensable in order to let your readers understand why the following question should be generally discussed and cause much difference of opinion at Athens:—Which is the greater evil to the country in present circumstances—to retain M. Zaimis in office with his recognised good intentions and utter incompetency, or to intrust the direction of the Government to either M. Koumoundouros or M. Bulgares and the virulent partisans who must follow in their train? The state of the Greek factions seems to be such that nobody supposes it possible for Koumoundouros and M. Bulgares to be inspired by the spirit of patriotism so far as to unite their influence for the object of merely guiding the Cabinet of Zaimis and compelling it to do its duty.

The duty of M. Zaimis after the fatal catastrophe at Oropos was plain. First of all he was bound to lay before his country all the orders, documents, and reports relating to this affair since the demand for an escort to accompany the party to Marathon. The public opinion of the civilised world required this deference to its judgment on the part of Greece. Yet what little is known authentically to the Greeks concerning his official conduct is derived from the papers published in England, and from a statement sent by General Soutzos, the late Minister of War, to the Greek newspapers. But the public only knows that though the road was considered dangerous by the Government, and a large escort of infantry was sent to protect the travellers, no orders were given by the officer commanding to the mounted gendarmes to prevent the carriages from separating from the escort of infantry, and the travellers were allowed to remain ignorant of their danger. No explanation has yet been given why the action of the troops after the capture was at variance with the promises of the Ministers. M. Zaimis has preferred leaving a black spot on the character of his country rather than accept frankly the responsibility he has incurred, or fix the blame where it ought to rest. The Greeks know all that Lord Clarendon has done and written, and they see how he accepted fully in the House of Lords all the responsibility for his acts; but they do not yet know what were the instructions given to the different agents and envoys that M. Zaimis sent to treat with the brigands, or the orders given to the troops. He has not published an explanation of the inexplicable fact that the brigands preferred murdering their captives to receiving £25,000 and a safe passage abroad. No official reports have been published on the results of the last negotiations by Colonel Theagenis of the causes of the collision with the brigands that precipitated the catastrophe, nor concerning the orders given to the troops and the dispositions that allowed one half of the band of murderers to escape in open day and in an open country. In the meantime the Government allows party passions and false reports to take their course. While nothing has been published by M. Zaimis to enlighten public opinion and relieve the country from the imputation of remaining indifferent to the suppression of brigandage and the existence of klephts, both he and some members of the Parliamentary Opposition have published letters serving their own interests with sufficient promptitude. Unfortunately these letters, in defending M. Zaimis from having accused his Parliamentary opponents of complicity with the band of the Arvanitaioi, have rendered the fact notorious that patrons of brigandage in Athens sent envoys to the brigands, and these envoys are reported to have been sent for the purpose of persuading them to demand an amnesty as well as the proffered ransom. It appears also that the patrons of the brigands were more prompt in sending their envoys to the brigand camp than M. Zaimis.

The evasion of responsibility on the part of the Cabinet has created a general demand for the immediate assembling of the House of Representatives. The crisis is considered so important that the country ought to be allowed to decide legally on the course it desires should be adopted.

The question of granting an amnesty to the brigands, as a means of insuring the safety of the captives, was anxiously and thoroughly examined at Athens, and the opinion adopted was different from that generally entertained in England. The unfortuate issue of the negotiations with the murderers ought not to decide the question, though it cannot fail to influence opinion. The melancholy end was caused by discordance in the military and administrative measures adopted, and not because an amnesty was not given. One day Mr. Erskine and Count della Minerva were assured that orders had been issued from the Ministry of War that no demonstrations of attack should be made by the troops during the negotiations which were carried on by the agents of Government. But it appears from the statement of the late Minister of War, which is almost the only authentic source of information yet published at Athens, that a Council of Ministers was held after this assurance had been given to the Ambassadors of England and Italy, in which it was proposed to attempt delivering the captives by sending a strong body of troops in secresy during the night, which at dawn would have besieged the houses at Oropos occupied by the brigands. General Soutzos is a good judge how far a night march from Athens to Oropos by the rugged road over the mountains to Deceleia is practicable in the time and with the secresy necessary for success. He offered to take the command himself, and certainly no better commander could be found, from his courage, prudence, and perfect knowledge of the ground. But the fact remains that the discussion of the project was at variance with promises given to the English and Italian Ministers. It does not appear distinctly whether the proposal of General Soutzos was approved by the Ministerial Council, for the minute has not been published, but the published statement of the General says that next day another plan was adopted, under other influence. This information enables the public to see that the Cabinet of M. Zaimis wavered in its resolutions, and its indecision probably led to its sending contradictory orders, which, in critical circumstances, is running on the highway to misfortune. The mismanagement in the execution of the plan that was adopted in preference to that proposed by the Minister of War, and the precipitate attack on the part of the troops, caused both the murder of the captives and the escape of half the band of murderers. The dying words of Mr. Lloyd on the last bloodstained page of his journal, and the distinct evidence given by Mr. Frank Noel, prove that the amnesty was not an insurmountable obstacle to the release of the captives, and that a little patience and some prudence in the conduct of the agents of the Greek Government would have secured the acceptance of the ransom of £25,000 without an amnesty, and with a safe-conduct out of Greece. It required no ordinary mismanagement to make brigands fight at a disadvantage rather than accept £25,000.

It is generally difficult to ascertain what is really public opinion in Greece, for publicity is so rarely and so tardily given to authentic sources of information that party passions are roused before public opinion can be formed. But on this occasion public feeling was so strongly affected that public opinion was pronounced decisively, and it was against granting an amnesty. The first objection ought to be conclusive in England and all law-governed countries. An amnesty would have been an illegal act. The prohibition to grant an amnesty was imposed on the Crown by the Constitution of 1864, after mature discussion. It was adopted to diminish the power of place-hunters, and to stop the social demoralisation which has arisen from granting repeated amnesties to brigands, and of which recent proof has been afforded by the messages sent from the patrons of brigandage in Athens to the band of the Arvanitaioi. The king was called upon to decide the question for himself, for he could easily have found politicians at Athens who would have accepted office and signed a decree of amnesty. He decided that he could not violate the law, and all his peaceful subjects are persuaded that he acted wisely. The only way in which the King could have granted an amnesty, with due attention to his own honour and to the national interests, was by signing a decree for the convocation of a National Assembly to pass an Act of Indemnity for the Ministers who countersigned the amnesty at the same time that he signed the Act of Amnesty. But then comes the consideration, what would have been the inevitable consequences of an Act of Amnesty in the actual condition of Greece? A review of all the circumstances which have come to their knowledge has probably already convinced English statesmen that an amnesty would have been an impolitic and dangerous as well as an illegal measure. Greece is already infested by amnestied brigands and murderers. Men of this class are drawing pay and receiving pensions from the Greek Treasury, and, if the statements in the Press can be relied on, they exercise some influence at general and municipal elections. Successive Ministries have been accused of granting amnesties to serve political objects, and it was for the purpose of putting an end to these abuses that the prohibition to grant any more amnesties for Civil crimes was inserted in the Constitution of 1864, and met with general approbation. If an amnesty had been granted to the band of the Arvanitaioi, it could not have been refused to the band of Spanos, and it is the general opinion that in a few weeks bank directors, Ministers, and men of substance would have been seized in the streets of Athens openly, with a threat that if pursuit should be attempted or a ransom not promptly paid, the captives would be murdered. The extent to which brigandage still exists in Greece must be taken into consideration. The band of Spanos of Attica—for there was another Spanos in Ætolia—still holds a Greek proprietor, Joannes Marneres, captive, who was taken two days after the affair of Pikerme, and the newspapers this week mentions engagements with different bands and the deaths and capture of several brigands in Ætolia, Locris, and Phthiotis.

The state of the country and the inertness of the Cabinet cause much to be said about the necessity of a strong Government. It is a species of cant constantly in the mouths of Greek politicians who evade speaking of the necessity of impartial justice and the duty of enforcing existing laws. Even the present weak Cabinet is urged by its partisans to assume despotic power, under a vague persuasion that violent actions would be a proof of strength. The Government of M. Zaimis has, however, the merit of having made, in a blundering way, the laws of Greece the guide of its conduct, and when it refused to grant an amnesty to save the lives of the four foreigners it pledged itself not to violate the Constitution for any other purpose. If new legislative measures or increased powers of government be required, the Chamber must be convoked; and when we remember that M. Zaïmis declared last year that the violence and audacity of the brigands rendered new legislation necessary, surely the Chamber ought now to be sitting. It was unquestionably the duty of the Government to put the existing laws in force with vigour whether the Chamber met immediately or not, but M. Zaïmis has neither convoked the Chamber nor enforced the law. Thoughtless politicians often talk nonsense about Constitutions standing in the way of administrative activity, and it is an ordinary device of incapable Ministers to make new laws when they are deficient in the administrative ability to enforce the laws already in existence. The Constitution of Greece in the present case has nothing to do with the matter. It does not hinder the Government from being strong, and it has hindered it from making itself weaker by prohibiting amnesties. In Greece, crime alone profits by the talk against laws and Constitutions, and crime knows well that its impunity would be increased by placing arbitrary power in the hands of the men whom Fate has intrusted with the control of public affairs in the Hellenic Kingdom. Weak Ministers have an "itching palm" for making new laws. M. Zaimis said last year that new laws were necessary to suppress brigandage, but when he found the Chamber willing to pass new laws, but disposed to intrust their administration to new Ministers, he prorogued the Chamber, carried on the government under the old laws, and assured the world that, without the laws he formerly declared to be necessary, he had succeeded in suppressing brigandage. But it now appears that his Government has done little but countenance false self-laudation. It might have benefited the cause of security of agricultural property by forming an efficient commissariat for the forces actively engaged in the pursuit of brigands, and prevented them from living habitually at the expense of the peasants, and becoming as great a terror to the overtaxed agricultural population as the brigands. The administration of M. Zaimis, as Minister of the Interior, has not removed the deep-seated distrust of the Hellenic Government which has prevailed among the peasantry since 1864. This distrust must be removed, or it will paralyse the strongest Government by cutting off the best sources of information.

The condition of the Hellenic Kingdom has become annually more unsatisfactory since 1864. Under the protection of Russia, France, and England, the lives and property of the rural population are becoming more insecure from year to year. Perhaps the hour has arrived for the Three Protecting Powers to ponder well whether the public opinion of the civilised world may not hold them in some degree responsible for the bad government of Greece. The Protecting Powers know better than the Greeks themselves what are the greatest abuses and defects in the Hellenic administration of the executive government and the judicial system, and it would not be an act of interference in the internal government if they were to call the attention of the Greek people, as well as the Government, to the necessity of reforming these abuses and defects by giving publicity to memorials on the subject addressed to the Hellenic Government. The Greeks would be left free to find the remedy most suitable to their state of society. But Great Britain, which attaches some value to public opinion as a beneficent political influence, might require to be furnished with returns showing what has been done in the different branches of the public administration, on the progress of reform, and on criminal statistics every three months, as long as England remains a Protecting Power. Should it appear that the Greek Ministers are incompetent to perform their administrative duties, the Protecting Powers are bound to inform the Greek nation how these duties ought to be performed. Protection ought to promote the good of Greece, or it ought to cease entirely. At present its only effect is to enable the Government to waste the public taxes on idle parade, a numerous army, and a few useless ironclad frigates.

I. S. DWIGHT, OF BOSTON, ON LISZT'S "DANTE."

A SYMPHONY of Liszt, intended to give expression in music to some of the strange and wonderful scenes written to by Dante in his great poem, was played on Saturday evening, at the Philharmonic Concert. The enterprise that leads the directors of the Philharmonic Society to give these modern productions is commendable. It is easy to say that the symphonies of the old masters are better and more enjoyable, but all musically-inclined persons are anxious to know what the modern men are about, and the wilder and more extravagant the music they write, the greater naturally is the curiosity to hear it. The music of Liszt to Dante's *Hell* and *Purgatory* is, to our thinking, the worst that the composers of this school can do. We are thankful to believe that in this symphony they have run their course to its very end and exhausted their powers of perversion. Having lived through that hour of agony during which this symphony lasted, and escaped with reason not overthrown, we can safely bid defiance to Liszt, Wagner, and their fellow madmen of the school of the future. The principle on which this musical monstrosity was constructed was evidently to find out precisely what effects the best composers had made use of to produce lovely and satisfying results, and to reverse them. It was not like playing one of Beethoven's symphonies backward. In the first place it was necessary that the whole composition should be made tuneless, and in the next place, so far as possible, it was to set time at defiance. In other words, the accent was to be thrown on such unexpected parts of the beat that the musicians should seem to be playing in one tune and the conductor to direct another. The tortures of the damned were to be illustrated, and this congenial theme gave Liszt a famous excuse for unheard of bedevilment of his orchestra. Shrieks from the trumpets, cries of shrill anguish from the piccolos, groans of distress from the bass tuba, throbs of pain from the kettle-drums, screams of sharp torture from the clashing cymbals, yells of demoniac rage from the trombones, sighs and sobs from the softer wind instruments, were all heard at once in a wild carnival of discord, and as a climax to this orchestral fury the violins were sent wailing and complaining in chromatic intervals from the top to the bottom of the musical scale till it seemed as though Beelzebub, prince of devils, must have stood at the composer's right hand while he scored his work. The admirers of Liszt answer such suggestions of discord by the reply that the truer this statement is the more the genius of the author is demonstrated, for the horrors of the nether world were exactly what he intended to paint, and the more hideous the result the better the picture. The wonder is that Liszt's familiar spirit did not inspire him to compose for each class of instruments in a separate key. The effect of demoniac confusion and horror at which he aimed would then certainly have been attained, and his audience sent howling with anguish out of the house. Even now it is not too late, and Mr. Bergmann, when he next performs this work, might have all the violin parts written, say in the key of C, the second violins in C sharp major, the violas in D minor, the double basses and violoncellos in E flat, and so on through the major and minor scales. The doors might then be closed on the audience, the orchestra tied down to their seats, and all the clergymen in the city invited to witness the result. The picture of the infernal regions that would then be presented would, beyond a doubt, strike terror in the heart of the stoutest sinner. In fact, we know of nothing better calculated to call the obdurate to repentance than this work of Liszt's, for if any person could fully be brought to realise that his punishment hereafter would consist in being compelled for ever to listen to the symphony that we heard for an hour on Saturday night, there is, we venture to say, no man living bold enough to contemplate unmoved such a doom, or who would not at once take measures to be rescued from so terrible a fate.

Captain Ericsson announces, in a communication to the American *Army and Navy Journal*, that he has perfected a system of submarine attack by which he can destroy the largest ironclads ever built. The resistence of the water is so great that explosive projectiles have always proved failures hitherto when designed to strike below the water-line. Captain Ericsson is confident that he has devised a projectile which will overcome the difficulty caused by this resistence. It is an elongated shell, charged with 300 lbs. of dynamite, and shot from a 15-inch gun at such an elevation as to enter the water near the hostile vessel, and strike the hull anywhere below the water line It is fitted with a percussion cap, which explodes upon very slight impact against the hull, so that the velocity of the shell when it reaches its destination need not be high. The gun is carried on a swift armoured boat, protected by a turret. Captain Ericsson intends to make a formal offer to test this invention. He is ready to fit out at his own cost and risk a fast screw-vessel with two 15-inch guns of the kind described, if somebody else will furnish the ironclad to be experimented upon. In the politest terms he does this country the honour to single out the new British ironclad Devastation as one of the most splendid specimens of an armoured war-vessel which can be produced, and challenges her to come out and encounter his torpedo.

The following has been referred to the clear head of Lord Dundreary, as it has been found rather confusing to the Oxford dons it has been submitted to. The question was put to a little Dutch boy, "Hans," the offspring of the first marriage of the gentleman at the St. James's Theatre who has lost his little dog:—"Hans, where were you born?" "On the Haldorbarrick." "What, always?" "Yaw, and before, too." "How old are you then?" "When the old school-house ish built, I was two weeks more nor a year, what is painted red as you go home mit your back behind you, on the right-hand side, by the old blacksmith shop, what stands where it was burnt down next year will pe two weeks."

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

PUMPS.—American Pumps, screwed for iron pipe
Iron standard pumps, with barrels brass-lined
Iron and brass force pumps, single and double action, various sizes
Iron and lead pipe, stocks and dies
Patent tube wrenches, tube cutters, tube vices, lead vices
Galvanized iron, corrugated, 5 to 10 feet sheets
Ditto ditto, curved for tanks
Plain galvanized iron, sheet zinc, sheet lead, block tin
Tinplates 1C, IX, IXX; square tin, 11, 12½, 14, and 17 inch
Sheet iron, perforated zinc, kettle ears, rivets, &c.
Tinsmiths' machines, English and American
Tinsmiths' and plumbers' materials of all kinds.
For SALE by W. S. FRIEND and CO.,
Wholesale Ironmongers, 181, 183, 185, York-street.

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The undersigned are selling every description of WINES, SPIRITS, ALE, PORTER, of guaranteed quality, in quantities of not less than one dozen, at the following low prices:—
Brandy, Martell's, dark and pale, 42s per dozen
Rum, real Jamaica, in cases, 25s ditto
Whisky, best Scotch, in cases, 28s ditto
Ditto, Irish, 5 years old, in cases, 40s ditto
Port or Sherry, very fine, 25s ditto
Ale and Porter, large bottles, 8s 6d ditto
Gin, best hollands, 15 bottles in case, 40s per case.
The above also in draught, and sold in quantities of two gallons and upwards. A considerable reduction to publicans.
D. MITCHELL and CO., Wine and Spirit Merchants and Wholesale Grocers, 426, George-street.

THE NEW KEROSENE LAMP burns without a chimney, and gives as much light as two chimney lamps. There is no light equal for brilliancy, safety or economy. STANFORD and CO., 307, George-street.

TO GAS COMPANIES.—Large Gas-holder, new, to land. Particulars of C. Wilson, 61, Margaret-st.

IRON TANKS for SALE, at Metropolitan Brewery, Castlereagh-street.

TANKS, TANKS, TANKS.—For SALE, 400-gallon TANKS. Apply E. E. SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

OLD PEWTER, highest price given, at Harkness's Brass Foundry, Bathurst-street West.

KEROSENE.—On SALE, the best, cheap. Pioneer Kerosene Oil Depot, King-street West, Sydney.

JUST Opened by the Undersigned, an invoice of Marble Chimney Pieces, new and elegant design, of choice marble. Inspection is solicited.
F. LASSETTER and CO.,
421, George-street, Sydney.

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ARTIFICIAL TEETH supplied and fitted in a superior manner. M. Emanuel, 48, Hunter-street.

MR. ALEXANDER, Surgeon-chiropodist, has Removed to 5, Gloucester-terrace, Macquarie-street S.

CORNS, Bunions, and Defective Nails cured by Mr. ALEXANDER, Surgeon-chiropodist, Macquarie-st.

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT.—To be obtained from all respectable chemists and druggists.

HENRY'S Colonial Ointment, prepared only by the proprietor, J. Henry, chemist, 792, Geo.-st., Sydney.

MRS. WELSH'S Female Pills remove all difficulties. Had only 468, Elizabeth-st., opposite Belmore Garden.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Mother and Child.—Bad breast, inflamed nipples, excoriations, and all the infantile skin diseases, are readily cured by this invaluable ointment. When applied to the affected part, it penetrates to the source of the disease and cures it. Sold at 533, Oxford-street, W.C., London; and all druggists.

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ALL WHO SUFFER FROM INDIGESTION should use
NORTON'S
CAMOMILE PILLS.
Sold everywhere.
Bottles 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, and 11s.

CHURCHILL'S SYRUPS of LIME, IRON, and SODA.—Recommended by the faculty for consumption and all diseases of debility. Free from any unpleasant taste or smell.
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NESTLE'S Bread and Milk Flour (no milk or sugar required), 3s packet
Alexandra feeders
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Soothing powders for infants, in 1s packets
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"To Myers and Solomon.

"Gentlemen,—I have used the AUSTRALIAN HEAL-ALL, manufactured by Mr. J. REDFORD, of Kiama, for my fowls. They were affected with a scabby disease, or with a kind of wart, causing some of them to become blind. I tried the Heal-All, and after about three (3) applications they quite recovered.
"JOSEPH LINDSAY.
"King-street, Sydney, 17th May, 1870."

HAIR WORK.—E. DEEPER, Hairdresser, 302, George-street, is prepared to execute all orders entrusted to him, having received a fresh supply of HUMAN HAIR. Frizzetts, &c., for Sale.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED,
FOR COUGHS, COLDS,
SHORTNESS OF BREATH, ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, &c.
EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH.
"Her Majesty's Gun Boat, Netley,
"Wick, North East Coast of Scotland,
"September 7, 1868.

"Dear Sir,—Having had a most distressing and severe cough, which caused me many sleepless nights and restless days, I was recommended by his Lordship THE EARL OF CAITHNESS to try your most INVALUABLE Balsam of Aniseed, and I can assure you, with the first dose, I found immediate relief, even without having to suspend my various duties; and the first small bottle completely cured me, therefore I have the greatest confidence in fully recommending it to the million. Most respectfully yours,
"W. LINZELL, H.M.G.B., Netley."
"To Mr. Powell."

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Sold by all the wholesale Medicine Houses in Melbourne and Sydney; and retail by all respectable Chemists and Storekeepers throughout Australia and New Zealand. Prepared by THOMAS POWELL, 16, Blackfriars Road, London.

ASK FOR "POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED."
IMPORTANT CAUTION.
Observe that the words, "THOMAS POWELL, Blackfriars Road, London," are engraved on the Government Stamp, affixed over the top of each bottle, without which none can be genuine; and to IMITATE WHICH IS FELONY.
Its low price brings it within the reach of all classes.

TO HEADS OF FAMILIES, Hotel-keepers, Clubs, &c.—EXTRACT OF MEAT, for the immediate production of soups, gravies, broths, &c., imparts a delicious flavour which cannot be obtained by the ordinary process of cooking, and is at once palatable and nutritious. Prepared by ROBINSON, BROTHERS, Baffle Creek, Queensland. Agents, ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 112, Pitt-street.

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ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS,
New and Rare Plants,
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General Descriptive Catalogues for 1870 are now ready, and may be had on application to
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AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.—Ryegrass, prairie grass, cocksfoot, clovers. Norway oats expected shortly.

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COALS, fresh produce, wholesale, retail, lowest rates, delivered with dispatch. Warburton & Sons, Pyrmont.

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TO CARCASE BUTCHERS, MARKET GARDENERS, DAIRYMEN, &c.—For SALE, or to be LET on Lease, the whole or part of the FROGMORE ESTATE, containing about 20 acres, and having an extensive frontage to the main Botany Road, opposite Lord's Road. A. HOLLINSHED, 130, Forbes-st., Woolloomooloo.

BUILDING SITE, 2 miles from Post Office, on Pyrmont Bridge Road, 500 feet deep, for SALE cheap; good quarry on the ground. RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO., Pitt-street.

TO BE SOLD, near Cook's River, on easy terms, a FARM, of 40 acres, with weatherboard COTTAGE. Apply 177, Pitt-street.

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FOR SALE, a bargain, HOMESTEAD, 100 acres, well fenced, 30 acres cultivated, never-failing supply of water, excellent soil. G. LANGHORNE, Windsor terrace, Newtown Station.

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HORSES and BUGGIES for SALE or HIRE (Sundays excepted). GIBSON, 282, Pitt-street.

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CHILD'S PONY to be SOLD, cheap; guaranteed perfectly docile. T. Sherrell, wheelwright, Ashfield.

HORSES, BUGGIES for SALE and HIRE, at Norfolk's Livery Stables, Castlereagh & Market sts.

FOR SALE, Bay GELDING, 6 years, 15½ hands, good buggy or match horse, Norfolk's Stables.

WANTED, to SELL, HORSE, Cab, and Harness, complete. Mr. Morriss, S. H. Road and Bourke-st.

BUGGIES of all descriptions; a large stock to select from. MOORE'S Coach Factory, South Head Rd.

HANDSOME Bay Carriage and Buggy HORSE, 16 hands; good match horse, £25. S. KNIGHT.

HORSE, double-seated Buggy, and Harness, £25
Horse, ton trial, spring van, and harness, £12
Horse, new spring-cart, and harness, £16
Pair first-class buy buggy horses, £25
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WELL-BRED Chesnut first-class Buggy and Saddle HORSE, thoroughly quiet, £12. S. KNIGHT.

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LIGHT OMNIBUS for SALE, with Harness and license, carries 16; price £30. Gibson, 282, Pitt-st.

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FOR SALE—Darling Downs—7000 mixed STORE SHEEP (more or less).
Apply GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

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Horses, heavy and light.
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
As above.
Regular Sales at the Bazaar, daily; and at Camperdown, any afternoon.
☞ Horses and Vehicles on hire.

Without Reserve.

GEORGE KISS is instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A well-broken horse, with dogcart and harness, the property of a gentleman leaving the colony.

Child's Pony, Saddle, and Bridle.

GEORGE KISS is instructed by J. B. Tickle, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, TOMORROW, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
Chestnut pony, very small, handsome, quiet, and accustomed to carry children
Black pony, ditto, ditto.

Fat Wethers. Fat Wethers.

DAWSON and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Homebush Yards, THIS DAY, at 9.30,
1000 prime paddock-fed fat wethers.
☞ These sheep have been trained from Wallerowang, and are in very prime order, having lost nothing in quality since leaving the station.

Fat Wethers. Fat Wethers.

DAWSON and CO. are instructed by James Nevill, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Homebush Yards, THIS DAY at 9.30,
1500 prime fat wethers, to arrive per train.

Daily Sale of Horses, Vehicles, &c.

DAWSON and CO. will sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Yards, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Horses, broken to saddle and harness
A first-class buggy, waggonette, &c.

Very Important Sale of Saddlery, &c.

DAWSON and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Sale Yards, on FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock,
Sets buggy harness and collars, carriage harness and collars, snaffle bridles, ring snaffles, ladies' Pelham bridles, knee caps, saddlecloths, large chamois skins.
Also,
A very superior assortment of gold and silver mounted riding whips.
_ The above are all of first-class manufacture, have just been landed in excellent order, and will be sold at most reasonable rates.

Important to Sportsmen and others.

DAWSON and CO. will sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Yards, on FRIDAY next, at 12 o'clock,
1 Needham's patent breech-loading double gun, with the well known Brazier action and locks, together with leather case, implements, and packet of Heeley's patent cartridges
2 best double guns, by Hackett
2 ditto single ditto, ditto. Also,
A very superior double gun, by Blissett, replete with case and implements.

Croquet. Croquet.

DAWSON and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Yards, on FRIDAY next, at 12 o'clock,
Several sets of croquet, comprising the favourably known "Cassiobury" and "Royal Standard" sets.

Riding Whips, Sets of "Croquet," Perambulators, Saddlery, &c., &c.

PUBLIC Attention is directed to a SALE of the above, to be held by Messrs. DAWSON and CO., at their Pitt-street Yards, at 12 o'clock, on FRIDAY next, the 29th instant.
The whole consignment are now on view as above.

Perambulators. Perambulators.

DAWSON and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Yards, on FRIDAY next, at 12 o'clock,
6 infants' carriages, single and double, from the leading home manufacturers.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from J. A. Turner, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 28th instant, at his Yards, Fullagar's, at half-past 11 o'clock,
138 prime fat bullocks, in lots
81 ditto ditto cows.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from John Crowley, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 28th instant, at his Yards, Fullagar's, at half-past 11 o'clock,
70 head of prime weighty cattle, in lots, from the noted Bucklebone station, fully 800 lbs. each.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from J. A. Turner, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at his Yards, Annandale, at 4 o'clock,
60 head of prime fat bullocks, in lots, very superior.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from W. T. Jones, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at his Yards, Annandale, at 4 o'clock,
600 prime fat ewes, in lots.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from H. Newcoman, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on MONDAY next, 1st August, at 11 o'clock,
200 head prime cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. WILLIAM FULLAGAR has received instructions from Messrs. W. and C. York to sell by auction, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, at half-past 11 o'clock,
100 prime paddock-fed cows, in lots.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Messrs. Skuthorpe and Kirwan to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, 28th July, at 11 o'clock,
180 head prime cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by Messrs. Wolfe and Jones to sell by auction, at Fullagar's Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, 28th July, at 11 o'clock,
80 head prime fat cattle, from Messrs. Bowman, Brothers, Terry-hie-hie Station.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by Messrs. Wolfe and Jones to sell by auction, at the Victoria Yards, Petersham, THIS DAY, 28th July, at 3 o'clock,
100 head prime fat cattle, from Messrs. Bowman, Brothers, Terry-hie-hie Station.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, at their Sale Yards, 793, George-street, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Milch cows, newly calved, springers, and dry cattle.
At 11 o'clock sharp,
Fat calves, fat lambs, fat pigs (corn fed), suckers, and poultry.
Terms, cash.

Stock Sale.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Depot, 763, George-street South, at half-past 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Milch cows, springers, dry cattle
Fat calves, lambs, pigs, suckers, &c.
20 prime fat lambs—F. H. Woodhouse, Esq.
20 ditto ditto—J. Doust.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Christiana Thompson, Murray, master, from London.

Damaged by salt water.

WCF in diamond H outside,
227—One Case Hardware.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Pitt-street,
The above.

Colonial Negrohead Tobacco
New and Second-hand Clothing
Books, Drapery, Jewellery, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street,
The above.

On FRIDAY, 29th instant, at 11 o'clock.

Second Clearance Sale.

To Ironmongers
Cutlers
Tinmen
Lampsellers
Country Storekeepers, &c.

On the premises lately occupied by Mr. W. Foy, Hunter-street.

J. B. NORTH and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Mr. W. Foy to sell by auction, TO-MORROW,
The balance of his surplus stock, together with a quantity of new manufactured goods in galvanised and other wares, to make room for more extensive stock now in process of manufacture.
Terms at sale.

SATURDAY'S REGULAR SALE.

At the Commercial Exchange Auction Rooms, 278, George-street.

A large Variety of Fancy Goods, to close accounts by order of the importers, Messrs. L. Lamy and Co., preparatory to their removal to larger premises
Household Furniture, removing from Paddington for convenience of sale
And a quantity of Goods, on account of whom it may concern, sold for storage and charges.

J. B. NORTH and CO. will sell by auction at their Rooms, 278, George-street, on SATURDAY, 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The above, of which fuller particulars will appear.
Goods of all kinds and furniture received up to the above sale.
Cash advances. Accounts paid immediately after delivery.

FRIDAY, July 29.

Household Furniture and Effects.

MESSRS. HARDY, BROTHERS, have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, 314, Bourke-street, near Burton-street, on FRIDAY, July 29, at 11,
All the furniture, &c., consisting of tables, sofas, chiffonieres, chairs, pictures, ornaments, carpets, bedsteads and bedding, chests of drawers, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

HARDY, BROTHERS,
Auctioneers and Brokers,
9, 11, 13, 15 and 17, South Head Road.

On THURSDAY, 28th July, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

60 CRATES ASSORTED EARTHENWARE,
ex Nereus.
24 CRATES ASSORTED EARTHENWARE,
ex Cairnsmore.

To China and Earthenware Importers, Country Buyers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from Messrs. Smith, Brothers, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 28th July, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Nereus,
SB & Co. in diamond,
2—50 dozen flat plates, 10-inch, No. 674
4—50 ditto soup ditto, ditto, 677
5—50 ditto flat ditto, ditto, 678
8—50 ditto ditto ditto, ditto, 680
10—70 ditto ditto ditto, 9-inch, 681
13—70 ditto ditto ditto, ditto, 682
14—70 ditto soup ditto, ditto, 689
15—70 ditto ditto ditto, ditto, ditto
16—70 ditto flat ditto, ditto, 690
25—30 ditto bowls, 36, 696
26—20 ditto chambers, 6's, 702
6 ditto bowls, 2-24, 2-30, 2-36
27—20 ditto chambers, 6's
6 ditto bowls, 2-24, 2-30, 2-36
31—24 ditto bakers, 7 to 12, 705
Ex Cairnsmore.
1—50 dozen soup plates, 10-inch, No. 673
3—50 ditto flat ditto, ditto, 675
6—50 ditto ditto ditto, ditto, 679
7—50 ditto ditto ditto, ditto ditto
9—50 ditto ditto ditto, ditto, 680
11—70 ditto ditto ditto, 9-inch, 681
12—70 ditto ditto ditto, ditto, 682
17—70 ditto ditto ditto, ditto, 690
18—70 ditto ditto ditto, ditto ditto
19—70 ditto ditto ditto, ditto ditto
20—30 ditto bowls, 36, 691
21—30 ditto ditto, 36, 692
22—25 ditto ditto, 24, 693
23—30 ditto ditto, 30, 694
24—30 ditto ditto, 30, 695
28—20 ditto chambers, 9's, 703
6 ditto bowls, 2-24, 2-30, 2-36, blue and green printed
29—1 crate, same as 28
30—24 dozen dishes, 9 to 16, 704
32—24 ditto bakers, 7 to 12, 705
33—1 cask, containing 3 dinner services, pink lines
34—1 ditto, 3 ditto, in blue
35—1 ditto, 3 ditto, green lines
36—40 dozen cups and saucers, printed
37—40 ditto ditto, ditto.
Terms at sale.

For Positive Unreserved Sale.

By order of the Mortgagee.

The well-known Schooner
UNCLE TOM.

Day of Sale, THURSDAY, 28th July.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 28th July, at 11 o'clock,
The fine schooner
UNCLE TOM,
125 tons register, built at Baltimore, of best American oak, copper fastened; is well found in sails, spars, rigging, &c. She was docked a short time since, and her copper found to be in excellent order. Is now employed in the coal trade, for which she is admirably adapted, as she requires no ballast and carries 170 tons coal.

She is now lying near Gas Company's Wharf, where she can be inspected.
Terms at sale.

On THURSDAY, 28th July, at half-past 10 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Unreserved Sale by Auction.
Ex Winifred.

11 CASES SADDLE TREES.

To Saddlers, Ironmongers, Storekeepers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from Messrs. Willis, Merry, and Lloyd to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 28th July, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Ex Winifred,
3 cases Sydney pattern, cut-back, men's trees, extra gullet plates and malleable spring bars
3 cases best forged improved spring bars, and extra gullet plates, stout and medium strength
5 cases best cut-back men's trees, with forged improved spring bar, with knob bits, &c.
Terms at sale.

On THURSDAY, 28th July, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Ex Christiana Thompson.

8 CASES BRUSHWARE
Hair Brooms, 20 and 22
Scrubbing Brushes
Fluted-side Grey Scrubs
Small Double-winged ditto
Ditto Red Tufted ditto
Single-wing Solid Back ditto
Round Oil Brushes
Ditto Stoves ditto
Blocked Clamps,
&c., &c., &c.

To Ironmongers, Painters, Grocers, &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 28th July, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Christiana Thompson,
8 cases brushware.
Terms at sale.

On SATURDAY, 30th July, at 11 o'clock.
At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS.

Richly-cut Glassware
Elegantly Painted China
Electro-plated Ware, by Dickson and Son
Valuable Books
MASSIVE Dining-room Furniture
Valuable Oil Paintings and Engravings
ELEGANT Drawing-room Furniture
Vases, Lustres, and Ornaments
Superior Chromo-lithographs
BRILLIANT-TONED Trichord Cottage Pianoforte, by Broadwood and Son
SUBSTANTIAL Bedroom Furniture
Sewing Machines, by Singer, and Willcox and Gibbs
Scientific Instruments, Guns, and Revolvers
Kitchen Utensils, Garden Implements and Sundries.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Upholsterers, Dealers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY, 30th July, at 11 o'clock,
Valuable household furniture and other effects.
Terms, cash.

A ROB ROY CANOE, WITH PADDLES AND SAIL COMPLETE.

On SATURDAY, 30th July, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY, 30th July, at 11 o'clock,
The Rob Roy canoe KATE, built by Searle and Son, Lambeth, with mast, sail, and fittings complete.
Terms, cash.
The above is on view at the Rooms.

TUESDAY, 2nd August.

Oilmen's Stores and Groceries, Sugars, Teas, and Sundries.

To Merchants, Grocers, Shippers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will
o'clock,
Large parcels of groceries, oilmen's stores
Sugars, teas, fruits, and sundries.
Terms at sale.

On FRIDAY, July 29th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Bank Auction Rooms, George-street.

On account of whom it may concern.

All more or less damaged.

To close accounts for the outgoing Mail.

112—1 Case 8 Iron-stump Bedsteads, 6 feet x 2 feet 6
100—1 Case 96 Kerosene Table Lamps, A Burners
1703—1 ditto 4 Gilt Pier-glasses, 50 x 40
2571—1 ditto 18 Framed Engravings, coloured
2511—1 ditto 18 ditto ditto, ditto
4405—1 ditto 18 ditto ditto, plain
4407—1 ditto 38 ditto ditto, coloured and plain
1200—1 ditto 110 ditto Mustard Plaisters
1100—1 ditto 110 Gross Mourning Envelopes
2-6—5 Hogsheads Kenrick Holloware, comprising Oval Boilers, Saucepans, and Kettles.

To Furniture Dealers, Ironmongers, and others.

JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, George-street, on FRIDAY, July 29th, at 11 o'clock,
14 packages holloware, bedsteads, engravings, &c., as above.
Terms, cash.

On FRIDAY, July 29th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Bank Auction Rooms, George-street.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Cathaya, Patterson, master, from London.

More or less damaged by sea water.

Diamond—47 Cases, each 12 gross, Round Plaid Wax Vestas
11,996, 11,998, 12000, 14,050, 14,054—5 Cases, each 12 gross, Wax Vestas, in tin boxes
12,891, 12,892—2 Cases, each 224 lbs., Tobacconists' Tinfoil
12,792—1 Case, containing 16 dozen Organ Concertinas
12,566—1 Case, ditto 3 Gilt Pier Glasses, 36 x 24
10,721—1 Case, ditto 17 5-6 dozen, Crying Dolls, assorted
10,722—1 Case, ditto 25½ ditto, ditto ditto, ditto.

To Tobacconists, Grocers, Fancy Warehousemen, Dealers, and others.

JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, George-street, on FRIDAY, July 29th, at 11 o'clock,
58 cases wax vestas, concertinas, dolls, pier glasses, tinfoil, &c., as above.
Terms, cash.

On FRIDAY, 29th July, at 11 o'clock.

At the Bank Auction Rooms, George-street.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Magellan, Crosbie, master, from London.
More or less damaged by sea water.

Diamond,
35 Cases, each 12 gross, Wax Vestas, round plaids
11697—1 ditto, 12 ditto, ditto, in tin boxes
213-424—212 ditto, each 1 cwt., Rosehead Wire Nails, 1 to 5 inch
10717—1 ditto, containing 47 ½-dozen, Crying Dolls, assorted
12468—1 ditto, ditto 50 ditto, Medicines
107 11-16—6 ditto, ditto Billiard-Bagatelle Table, complete
12454—1 ditto, ditto 149 dozen, Butchers' Knives, assorted
12401—1 ditto, ditto 167 ½-dozen, Scrubbing, Horse, Dandy, Shoe, and Black Lead Brushes.
SH over S in diamond,
1—1 Bale, containing 7 pieces, Saddlers' Collar Check
2—1 ditto, ditto 7 ditto, same
4—1 ditto, ditto 27 ditto, Saddlers' White Serge
10731, 10732, 10733, 10734, 10735, 10736, 10,737, 10738, 10740, 10741, 10742—11 Cases assorted English Toys.

To Grocers, Ironmongers, Saddlers, Tobacconists, Cutlers, Fancy Warehousemen, Builders, Dealers, and others.

JOHN SOLOMON has been favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, George-street, on FRIDAY, July 29th, at 11 o'clock,
272 packages wire nails, saddles, check, and serge, wax vestas, brushware, cutlery, &c., as above.
Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, July 28, at 11 o'clock.

At the Bank Auction Rooms, George-street.

BOOTS AND SHOES. BOOTS AND SHOES.
BOOTS AND SHOES. BOOTS AND SHOES.
BOOTS AND SHOES. BOOTS AND SHOES.

Just landed, in splendid condition, ex Cathaya, &c.

From the celebrated manufacturers, Benjamin, Brothers.

Under Instructions from the Consignees.

FOR SALE WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE.

81 Packages Choice Goods, comprising Men's, Women's and Children's Boots and Shoes, embracing all the latest novelties and most saleable lines.

To Boot and Shoe Warehousemen, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN SOLOMON has been favoured with instructions from the consignees to sell by public auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, July 28, at 11 o'clock prompt,
B in triangle,—174-254,
81 packages as follows:—
Men's superior French calf, E.S., 6 to 9
Boys' and youths' calf, E.S., goloshed
Boys' lace-ups, 1 to 4
Ladies' best Italian kid E.S., seam, spring heels, 3 to 8
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, military heels, ditto
Ditto super kid E.S., high vamps, caps, M.H., 3 to 7
Ditto Italian kid E.S., 2 rows buttons, M.H., 3 to 7
Ditto best kid E.S., black bottoms, M.H., welts, 3 to 7
Ditto black kid E.S., 2 rows buttons, M.H., wings, 3 to 7
Ditto best glove kid E.S., mock buttons, M.H., ditto, 3 to 7
Ditto calf kid E.S., wings, M. and spring heels, 3 to 7
Ditto levant boots, E.S., caps, M.H., 3 to 8
Ditto ditto ditto, high, vamps, fiddle waist, welts, M.H.
Ditto super kid E.S., mock button, M.H., ditto ditto, piece wings
Ditto best calf kid E.S., fancy stitched fronts, M.H., &c., 3 to 8
Women's English black cashmere E.S., S.H., 3 to 8, wings, &c.
Ladies' black French cashmere E.S., M. and S. heels, 3 to 8
Ladies' French cashmere E.S., white bottoms, M. and S. heels, 3 to 7
Women's French cashmere, E.S., fancy toes, M. heels
Girls' kid E.S., goloshed, 6 to 9 and 10 to 13
Ditto ditto ditto, wings, black bottoms, M.H., ditto ditto
Ditto patent balmorals, goloshed, 6 to 9
Children's coloured morocco E.S., imitation mock buttons, 1 to 5
Ditto super black kid E.S., 2 to 5, pearl buttons, &c., &c., &c.
Terms liberal.

The Auctioneer wishes to direct the attention of the trade generally to the fact that every line offered will be positively sold to the highest bidder.

On FRIDAY, July 29th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Bank Auction Rooms, George-street.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Cathaya, Patterson, master, from London.

More or less damaged by sea water.

N. in diamond, D outside—
177, 179, 180, 181, 184—5 cases each 6 Four-post Iron Bedsteads, 6 ft. 6 x 3 ft., head rails, double rods
186, 187, 193, 195, 196—5 cases each 6 ditto ditto ditto, 6 ft. 6 x 4 ft. 6
201—1 case 6 ditto ditto, ornamented, 6 ft. 6 x 3 ft, head and foot rails, &c.
208, 210, 212—3 cases, each 6 ditto ditto, ornamented, 6 ft. 6 x 4 ft. 6
213, 214, 215, 216—4 cases each 6 Four-post 2-inch Tubular Iron Bedsteads, flowered and pencilled, head and foot rails, 6 ft. 6 x 4 ft. 6.

To Furniture Dealers, Ironmongers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, George-street, on FRIDAY, July 29th, at 11 o'clock,
18 cases four-post iron bedsteads, as above.
Terms, cash.

On FRIDAY, July 29th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Bank Auction Rooms, George-street.
Avery's Weighing Machines, Scales
Frying Pans, Slates
Rooney and Son's Hair Brooms
Superior Table and Pocket Cutlery, in great variety
Double-barrel Guns
Kenrick's Assorted Holloware
Fancy Baskets
English and German Toys
Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

For Imperative Sale.

To Ironmongers, Storekeepers, Cutlers, Dealers, and others.

JOHN SOLOMON has been favoured with instructions from the consignees to sell by public auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, George-street, on FRIDAY, July 29th, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Several invoices of Sideway's spades and shovels, cutlery, guns, holloware, fancy goods, &c.
Terms at sale.

On FRIDAY, July 29th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Bank Auction Rooms, George-street.

☞ On account and at the risk of the Shippers.

By order of the Consignees.

G in diamond,
27-33—7 cases, each 12 Gent.'s superior Allover Hogskin Saddles, with Furniture complete.

This is really the choicest shipment of Saddles that has been offered for some time, being of the best workmanship and made expressly to suit the Sydney trade.

For Sale without the slightest reserve.

To Saddlers, Storekeepers, Livery Stable Proprietors, and others.

JOHN SOLOMON has been favoured with instructions from the consignee to sell by public auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, George-street, on FRIDAY, July 29th, at 11 o'clock prompt,
7 cases gent.'s superior all-hogskin saddles, complete.
Terms at sale.

On FRIDAY, July 29, at 11 o'clock.

At the Bank Auction Rooms, George-street.

14 Cases
CHOICE GILT PIER-GLASSES
MARBLE SLAB TOILET-GLASSES.

Just landed, in splendid condition, ex Cathaya.

This shipment embraces all the newest styles, and every variety of pattern.

For Imperative Unreserved Sale.

To Furniture Warehousemen, Parties Furnishing, and others.

JOHN SOLOMON has been favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, George-street, on FRIDAY, July 29, at 11 o'clock prompt,
2 cases, each 4 superior gilt pier-glasses, 36 x 24
2 ditto, 3 ditto ditto, 40 x 30
1 case, 4 ditto ditto, 40 x 36
2 cases, 3 ditto ditto, 50 x 40
7 ditto marble slab toilet-glasses, twisted and fancy pillars, 18 x 14, 20 x 16, 22 x 16, 24 x 18.
Terms at sale.

On FRIDAY, July 29th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Bank Auction Rooms, George-street.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Agnes Rose, Purvis, master, from London.

More or less damaged by sea water.

Diamond,
176 Cases, each 112 lbs., Rose Head Wire Nails, 1 to 5 inch, assorted gauges
12,774—1 Cask, containing 50 dozen pairs Brass Chamber Candlesticks
305, 365, 397, 11,881, 11,931—5 Cases, each 12 gross, Round Plaid Vestas.

To Ironmongers, Builders, Storekeepers, Tobacconists, Grocers, Dealers, and others.

JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, George-street, on FRIDAY, July 29th, at 11 o'clock,
182 packages wire nails, wax vestas, brass candlesticks, as above.
Terms, cash.

On FRIDAY, July 29th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Bank Auction Rooms, George-street.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Windsor Castle, Cargill, master, from London.

More or less damaged by sea water.

Diamond,
12740-12741—2 Cases, each 6 Half Tester Iron Cots, 5 feet 2 feet 6 inches
12457—1 Case, containing 139 dozen Pocket and Table Cutlery
10718—1 Case, containing 52⅚ dozen Crying Dolls, assorted.

To Furniture Dealers, Cutlers, Ironmongers, and others.

JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, George-street, on FRIDAY, July 29th, at 11 o'clock,
4 cases cutlery, iron cots, and dolls, as above.
Terms, cash.

New Drapery, Clothing, Hats, and Caps, &c., now landing ex Royal Alfred and Commissary.

For Auction SALE THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, 28th and 29th instant, commencing each day at 11 o'clock.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Clothiers, and others.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, and TO-MORROW.
Several consignments of seasonable goods, now coming to hand, consisting of
White longcloths and mediums
India ditto
Grey sheetings and domestics
White linen and Croydon sheetings
Damask cloths, napkins, and diapers
Flannels, white and coloured
Prints, hollands, linens
Stays, handkerchiefs, tapes
Cobourgs, alpacas, and marls
Fancy dress goods, winceys, &c.
CLOTHING.
Galatea jackets, and Halifax sacs
Derby overcoats, president sacs
Black cloth and fancy doe sacks
Witney and Petersham ditto
Fancy doe suits
Black cloth trousers and vests
Fancy doe ditto ditto
White crimean and regatta shirts
Venetian and twilled ditto
Mole trousers
Boys' and youths' clothing
Hats, caps, braces, ties, collars, &c.
Terms at sale.

Clark's 200-yard Glacé Reels.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
1 case Clark's 200-yard reels, assorted Nos.
Terms at sale.

Blankets.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 190, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Sundry bales of blankets, to close consignments.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Panama Hats.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
SH over B,
4 2246 5—100 Panama hats, slightly damaged.
Terms, cash.

Grey Shirtings.

Ex Christiana Thompson, damaged by sea water.
On account of those concerned.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at their Sale Rooms, the following:—
FP in triangle,
3159—1 bale, 40 pieces, 32 inch greys
3160—1 ditto, 40 ditto, ditto ditto.
Terms, cash.

Engravings.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock.

On account of those concerned.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street,
69 rolls 4-4 checked matting, fine contract, ex Mont Blanc, packages slightly stained.
Terms, cash.

The fine Barque AUSTRALASIAN PACKET.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

To Intercolonial Shippers, Traders, Coasters, and others.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, July 28, at 11 o'clock,
The well-known colonial trading barque Australasian Packet, of 187 tons register.

This vessel possesses large carrying capacity of 300 tons, is well found in every respect, sound and most substantially built to special order, and has just been thoroughly overhauled and RECOPPERED LAST VOYAGE at a heavy outlay.

Inventory at Rooms.
Terms liberal.

To Coopers, Whaling Owners, Island Traders, and others.

SPERM OIL SHOOKS,
the only parcel in the market.

Now landed, at Campbell's Wharf.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at Campbell's Wharf, THIS DAY, July 28, at 12 o'clock,
A shipment of 100 tuns sperm oil shooks
Best oak staves, and
Pitch pine heads.

This is the only lot in the market, and specially selected to meet the increasing demand for whaling outfit.
Particulars at sale.
Terms, liberal.

THURSDAY, 4th August.

Boots and Shoes. Boots and Shoes.

Of the favourite make of James Davies and Sons, now landing in splendid order ex Commissary.

To the Trade, Country Buyers, Shippers, and others.

MR. M. MOLONY is favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Parbury, Brothers, to sell by auction, in his Rooms, No. 239, George-street North, next the Bank of Australasia, on THURSDAY next, the 4th proximo, at 11 o'clock sharp,
An invoices of new and seasonable boots and shoes, of the celebrated make of James Davies and Sons, comprising,
Ladies' memel E.S., T.P.H., plain and fancy stitch
Ladies' ditto ditto, M.H., ditto ditto ditto
Ditto glove kid ditto, ditto, ditto ditto ditto
Ladies' ditto ditto, T.P.H., ditto ditto ditto
Ladies' kid ditto, M.H., Hungarian
Ladies' ditto ditto, ditto mock buttons
Ladies' ditto ditto, ditto patent strip, fancy
Ladies' cashmere ditto, P.P.S. rivets
Ladies' ditto ditto, ditto ditto, T.P.H.
Ladies' ditto ditto, ditto ditto, M.H.
Ladies' ditto ditto, ditto, sewn
Ladies' ditto ditto, M.H., ditto
Ladies' lasting ditto, ditto ditto ditto
Women's grain leather balmorals, rivets
Girls' 10-3 memel T.P.H.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, Alexandra
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, mock balmorals
Ditto ditto kid ditto, Alexandra
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, fancy stitch and strip
Ditto 6-9 memel ditto, Alexandra
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, mock balmoral
Ditto ditto kid ditto, Alexandra
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, patent strip
Child's 4-6 memel ditto, balmorals
Ditto 2-5 and 4-6 kid, patent, memel, roan, and morocco E.S. and balmorals, in great variety
Gent.'s pegged and sewed E.S.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, mock buttons and toe-caps
Ditto riveted and sewed E.S., Garibaldi
Ditto fancy levant ditto, plain and toe-cap
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, mock buttons and mock balmorals
Ditto French calf E.S., sewn, &c., &c., &c.
Every line submitted will be positively sold without reserve to the highest bidder.
Terms liberal, at sale.
Time, 11 o'clock.

Preliminary Notice.

PEEK and FRERICHS are instructed to sell by public auction, on WEDNESDAY next,
A splendid assortment of fruit and ornamental trees and flowers.

Ornamental Pavilion.

Prince Alfred Park.

THE CITY AUCTIONEER is instructed by his Worship the Mayor to sell by auction, on SATURDAY, 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,
On the Ground.
The ornamental lodge.
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

By Order of the Mortgagee.

To Small Capitalists and others.

Wilkie Plains, Warrego District, N. S. W.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 388, George-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, August the 17th, at 12 o'clock,
Wilkie Plains, adjoining Milria; estimated area 52 square miles, in the Warrego district, together with about 2000 breeding ewes, 40 rams, and a few head of horses and cattle; lambs given in.
Along with Wilkie Plains will be sold the vendor's interest in two adjoining runs, tendered for as Wilkie Plains, No. 1, No. 2.
N.B.—A portion of the sheep are from the noted flocks of R. Fitzgerald, Esq.
Terms at sale.

TO-MORROW.

IMPORTANT CITY SALE.

LOT 1.—OFFICES AND STORES, SPRING-STREET, about 64 feet frontage, adjoining the business premises of Messrs. Brown and Co., at the corner Pitt-street.

LOT 2.—Large Block of Land 76 feet frontage to Pitt-street, immediately opposite Gresham-street, together with the premises formerly known as the Captain Cook Hotel.

☞ Both these valuable city properties will be absolutely sold TO-MORROW (Friday), 29th July, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock for half-past 11 o'clock sharp.
Plans at the Rooms.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 29th JULY.

ORDER OF SALE.

CITY, SUBURBAN, and COUNTRY PROPERTIES,
at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, for half-past 11 o'clock PROMPT.
BY ORDER of the GOVERNMENT.
GOVERNMENT SALE.—ST. JOHN'S ROAD, GLEBE.—Six Allotments, each 66 feet frontage, adjoining the Church of England Parsonage. Upset price, £2 10s per foot.

SPRING-STREET.—Land and Premises, Spring-street, between Messrs. Brown and Co.'s and Messrs. D. Cohen and Co.'s, and containing the Offices and Stores occupied by Messrs. Keele and Co., Messrs. J. Black and Co., and others.

SPRING-STREET.—Block of Land, Spring-street, immediately opposite Gresham-street, together with the buildings thereon, formerly known as the Captain Cook Hotel.

NEWTOWN.—Shop and Dwelling, Newtown Road, between Whately's Coach Factory and Pearce's Saddler's Shop.

MANNING RIVER.—An Agricultural and Grazing Estate of 2560 Acres, Lewis's Grant, Dawson River, near Cundletown.

PORT MACQUARIE.—Norton's Grant of 1267½ Acres, Hastings River, between Spencer's and Waterloo's Grants.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

CAPITAL CITY INVESTMENT.

Large Block of LAND and BUSINESS PREMISES in SPRING-STREET,
lying between the properties belonging to Messrs. Brown and Co., and Messrs. David Cohen and Co., and containing the
OFFICES and STORES
now in the occupation of Messrs. Keele and Co.,

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, the 29th JULY instant,
at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land having 64 FEET FRONTAGE TO SPRING-STREET, near the corner of Pitt-street, on which are erected those SUBSTANTIAL STONE and BRICK BUILT PREMISES, comprising STORES, CELLAR, and OFFICES, occupied by Messrs. KEBLE and CO., Messrs. JOHN BLACK and CO., and others.

☞ This property occupies a first-class position in the centre of the business part of the city, and the sale affords one of those rare opportunities for securing a STERLING PERMANENT INVESTMENT, which should not be neglected.
Terms at sale.

MANNING RIVER.

DURRANBAH,
An extensive Agricultural and Grazing Estate, containing 2560 ACRES, Lewis's Grant, on the Dawson River, close to its junction with the Manning River, near Cundletown.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, 29th July,
at 11 o'clock,
The above very valuable estate, adjoining Hart's 15,000 acre block, at Cundletown, Manning River.

TITLE unquestionable, full particulars of which can be obtained on application to W. W. Billyard, Esq., solicitor, Hunter-street, Sydney.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

On MONDAY, 1st August.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

THE WHOLE of the BUILDING MATERIALS of the STONE STORE between WILLIAMS'S COOPERAGE and ROLFE'S TIMBER-YARD, New Pitt-street and Macquarie-place, in one or two lots, to suit purchasers.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 1st August, at 11 o'clock,
The above mentioned building materials, Pitt-street North.
Terms, cash.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

COMMODIOUS FAMILY RESIDENCE,
SEA VIEW VILLA AND GROUNDS,
SOUTH HEAD ROAD,
PADDINGTON.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
MONDAY, 1st August,
at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land having a frontage of upwards of 70 FEET TO THE SOUTH HEAD ROAD, with a depth of 230 FEET, together with that first-class family residence,
SEA VIEW VILLA.
THE HOUSE is faithfully built of brick on stone basement, and has a roof of slates, well leaded and guttered. There are wide verandahs and balconies back and front, commanding severally extensive views of the harbour, scenery to the north, and Botany Bay and the ocean to the south.
The accommodation comprises—
ON THE GROUND FLOOR, hall and 4 rooms.
ON THE FIRST FLOOR, 4 largerooms.
ON THE BASEMENT, kitchen, laundry, servants' room, cellar, &c. The out-offices include complete stabling, coach-house, groom's room, loft, &c.
THE GROUNDS are laid out, and contain some fine ornamental trees, which give shelter and shade to the premises.

☞ This valuable suburban residence will be absolutely sold on the above date by order of the mortgagee. The position is indisputably the best in the locality, commanding uninterrupted magnificent views north and south. The house is most substantially built and well finished throughout. It contains spacious accommodation, and is arranged and fitted with every possible family convenience.
Keys for inspection can be obtained on application.
Terms at sale.

In the Estate of the late
W. T. CAPE, Esq.

SPRING-STREET,
CITY OF SYDNEY.

LARGE BLOCK OF LAND, with EXTENSIVE FRONTAGE TO SPRING-STREET, immediately opposite Gresham-street, together with the House and other Buildings adjoining, formerly known as the Captain Cook Hotel.
In one or three lots.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 29th July, at 11 o'clock,
SPRING-STREET,
CITY OF SYDNEY.
LOTS 2, 3, and 4 have each from 20 to 30 feet frontage to Spring-street, on portion of which are those premises formerly occupied as the Captain Cook Hotel.

⁂ These lots occupy a very valuable business position in the city, immediately opposite Gresham-street, leading down to the Circular Quay, and close to Hunter, Pitt, and George streets, the Banks, and the principal mercantile establishments. As a site for first-class premises for a club or for any public building, it is admirably adapted, being the only eligible site vacant in this important locality.
Plans may be inspected and further information obtained on application at the Rooms.
Title may be inspected, and particulars obtained on application to A. J. Cape, Esq., solicitor, Pitt-street.
Terms at sale.

FOR UNRESERVED SALE.
ELIGIBLE CITY INVESTMENT.

WILLIAM-STREET,
South side, between Riley and Crown streets.

STANLEY-STREET,
North side, between Yurong and Riley streets, adjoining Mr. Whitbread's property.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 1st August, the following city properties, at 11 o'clock,
LOT 1.—All that allotment of land, having a frontage of 30 feet to William-street, with a depth of about 90 feet, extending back to Yurong-lane, on which are,
FRONTING WILLIAM-STREET,
a dwelling-house, with balcony in front, No. 85, William-street, containing lobby, 4 rooms, with attic above, and kitchen, and cellar in the basement, yard, &c., at the rear (rent 21s per week), and adjoining No. 87, William-street, in the occupation of Mr. Davis, grocer, containing shop, with plate-glass front and fixtures, 4 rooms, kitchen, servant's room, laundry, with sink and water laid on, and cellar, yard with large store, &c., at the rear; rent £8 per month;
FRONTING YURONG-LANE,
a cottage of 3 rooms, No. 28, Yurong-lane, rent 10s per week.
These premises are brick-built on massive stone foundations. They are remarkably substantial and well-finished, with closets and yards draining into the main sewer, and the whole in thoroughly good tenantable order. Rental £176 12s per annum.
LOT 2.—STANLEY-STREET.
All that allotment of land having a frontage of about 35 feet to Stanley-street, with a depth of about 85 feet, extending to Stanley-lane, to which it has a frontage of about 23 feet. This building allotment adjoins Mr. Whitbread's, and is immediately opposite Mr. Beaumont's Colchester-terrace, between Yurong and Riley streets.

☞ Both lots are for unreserved sale, and possess in every respect all the desirable advantages of a first-class city investment. The premises were erected by a well-known builder, specially as a permanent investment, and consequently are unusually substantial and well finished.
Terms at sale.

EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE FREEHOLDS,
in the
TOWN OF ORANGE.
COUNTY OF BATHURST.

CROAKER and CO., of Bathurst, are favoured with instructions from the MORTGAGEE to sell by public auction, on the ground, on FRIDAY, 12th August, at 12 o'clock,
LOT 1.—83½ feet frontage to SUMMER-STREET, by a depth of 330 feet, which fronts a large reserve. Upon this lot are erected the hotel now let to Mr. Kinna, well and substantially built, having eight rooms on the ground floor, and nine upstairs. There are kitchen and servant's room, six-stall stable, &c.
Adjoining, and forming part of the premises, are the STORES, shop—50 feet x 30 feet—with fixtures, plate-glass and large window, and dwelling of five rooms, well
LOT 2.—Adjoining lot 1.—52½ feet frontage to SUMMER-STREET, by a like depth. The premises are of brick, forming 3 distinct tenements. There are 3 Shops and 10 Dwelling-rooms, now let to good tenants.
LOT 3.—55 feet frontage to SUMMER-STREET, by 330 feet. The premises are of pine, and form 3 tenements, having 3 shops with 2 rooms each. This lot would have a commonage way down the gateway, with a road reserved through this lot of 12 feet wide to lot 2.
These lots are let to good tenants.
LOT 4.—54 feet to SUMMER-STREET, by 330 feet, having a right of way to the gateway on each side. The buildings are of pine, consisting of 3 shops with 2 rooms each. Let to good tenants.
LOT 5.—CORNER ALLOTMENT, having frontage of 66 feet to Summer-street, by 330 feet to Pinsley-street.
The Improvements are
LARGE STEAM FLOUR MILL,
78 feet x 40½ feet ground floor, with second and upper storeys. The appliances are—
POWERFUL BEAM ENGINE, 16 H.P.,
Wire Dressing and Smut Machines, Elevators,
SILK DRESSING,
Bins to hold 1000 bushels wheat,
and every convenience requisite to carry on an EXTENSIVE BUSINESS.
☞ The Auctioneers desire to remind persons seeking investments, that the certain extension of the railroad to Orange must enhance the value of property in the locality; and the fact of Orange being
THE LOCALITY MOST PRODUCTIVE OF CEREALS
in all the Western districts, points out the town as a CENTRE OF A LARGE POPULATION. The fact of the agricultural lands, which, with the exception of a small area, produce wheat at the rate of 40 to 60 bushels per acre, ensures to mill property a STEADY OCCUPATION; whilst the facilities of communication by RAILWAY TO SYDNEY, provide a
CERTAIN MARKET,
for any quantity of flour—now acknowledged second to none in the market.

DAY OF SALE,
FRIDAY, 12th August—At Orange.
Terms easy.
⁂ Plans on view at the office of the Auctioneers, and further particulars may be obtained on application to Mr. G. TOWSON, Solicitor, Orange.

FRIDAY, August 12th.

VALUABLE CATTLE STATION on the LACHLAN
for Sale by Auction.

POWERS, RUTHERFORD, and CO. have been instructed by the owners to offer for sale, at their Rooms, No. 100, Collins-street West, Melbourne, on FRIDAY, the 12th day of August, at 2 o'clock p.m.,
That well-known valuable cattle station in the Lachlan district,
MERUNGLE,
comprising
about 271,691 acres of land, with a frontage of about 20 miles to the Lachlan, all fenced in the most complete manner (except the frontage) with strong wire and posts, most of it being sheep proof;
Together with
the undermentioned very superior cattle:—
2545 males over three years old
1460 females ditto
300 males from two to three years
326 females ditto
138 males from one to two years
132 females ditto
731 weaners, mixed sexes, 6 to 12 months.
Total—5632, more or less,
of which 1200 head are now estimated to be fat and fit for market; and in ordinary seasons the run will carry fully 9000 head of cattle, so that it is now very considerably understocked.

The back country is watered by the Merowie Creek, on which are five large dams containing water permanently. There are 680 acres of freehold land, and the improvements are all first-class; and the auctioneers have no hesitation in stating that this is the finest cattle station on the Lachlan, the best evidence of which is the high prices at which the cattle have been sold in the markets.
For further particulars apply to the auctioneers,
POWERS, RUTHERFORD, and CO., Melbourne, Sandhurst, and Ballarat.
N.B.—The auctioneers desire particularly to call attention to the ages of the cattle, three-fourths of them being OVER THREE YEARS OLD, and all extremely well bred, with a very large proportion fat and ready for market at any moment, so that a purchaser could immediately realise no inconsiderable portion of the purchase money in cash by the sale of the fat stock.

FUNERALS.

THE Friends of the late JOHN McGEE are invited to attend his Funeral ; to move from the Sydney Infirmary, Macquarie-street, THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at half-past 9 o'clock, and proceed to the Catholic Cemetery, Devonshire-street. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 49, Hunter-street.

THE FRIENDS of B. RICHARDS, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased DAUGHTER, Elizabeth, on FRIDAY, the 29th instant. Procession will move from his residence, Fairfield, Windsor, at 12 o'clock sharp.

THE FRIENDS of THEODORE CHARLES BAGGERY, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased WIFE, Elizabeth, on FRIDAY, the 29th instant. Procession will move from the residence of her father, Fairfield, Windsor, at 12 o'clock sharp.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. MACQUARIE WALKER are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased SON, Harold Evan; to move from the Union Inn, Newtown, THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at 9 o'clock. WILLIAM DIXON, Undertaker, 827, George-street South, Railway Bridge.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

[1479] General Post Office,
Sydney, 22nd July, 1870.

REDUCTION OF THE OVERLAND POSTAGE ON LETTERS PASSING BETWEEN NEW SOUTH WALES AND SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—IT IS HEREBY notified, that on and after this date, the postage on letters conveyed overland from this colony to South Australia, will be reduced to twopence per half-ounce.

DANIEL EGAN.

General Post Office, Sydney,
26th July, 1870.

IT IS hereby notified for public information, that MAILS will be made up for dispatch per WONGA WONGA, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, closing at 2 p.m., for transmission via NEW ZEALAND and SAN FRANCISCO; and that the following rates of postage will be chargeable, viz. :—
For UNITED KINGDOM and Intermediate Places.—LETTERS, 6d per half-ounce ; NEWSPAPERS, 2d each.

DANIEL EGAN.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 26th July, 1870.

THE following REGULATIONS, referring to the transmission of Gold, Bank-notes, or Specie, by Escort, to and from the MINT, to take effect from the 1st proximo, are published for general information.

1. Gold, Bank-notes, or Specie for transmission by Escort to Sydney, must be deposited with the Gold Receiver of the District, and Notes or Specie for transmission up-country, at the Escort Office of the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint.

2. Gold for coinage must be consigned to "The Deputy Master of the Mint," or to "The Mint."

3. Gold, Notes, or Specie for delivery must be addressed to the consignee, WITHOUT ANY REFERENCE TO "THE MINT" OR "THE DEPUTY MASTER."

4. The Gold Receiver will enter on the receipt (which he will give to the depositor), and on the butt of it (which he will retain), the gross weight of the parcel to be transmitted, and the depositor's wish concerning it, in the terms of either clause 2 or 3 ; he will also require the signature of the depositor to the butt of the receipt.

5. Immediately after the dispatch of each Escort for Sydney, the Gold Receivers will send to the Mint an invoice of parcels transmitted. This document must contain a PRECISE transcript of the particulars inserted in the "receipts" having reference to that Escort.

6. The whole of the parcels "for coinage" included in one "receipt," will be melted together, unless otherwise requested on the receipt. The proceeds will be disposed of as desired on the same document. Gold, Notes, or Specie otherwise consigned will be delivered in exchange for the receipt to the bearer of it. Gold not called for within seven days after its arrival at the Mint will be paid for in cash at the Mint price.

7. When the "proceeds of Gold" are required to be returned, the consignor's address should be sent to the Mint, that a delivery order or authority to receive the proceeds may be sent to him.

8. No delivery of any kind will be made without the surrender of the Gold Receiver's "receipt" or the Mint "delivery order."

9. A uniform charge of fourpence per ounce will be made for Gold forwarded to Sydney under these arrangements ; and for Specie and Bank-notes, conveyed in any direction or for any distance, a charge of one-fourth per cent. will be made.

10. A uniform charge of fourpence per ounce will be Notes or Specie for transmission up-country will be received there daily (Saturdays and holidays excepted) between the hours of 11 o'clock a.m. and 1 o'clock p.m.

12. The owner of Gold, Bank-notes, or Specie transmitted by the Escort must undertake all risks of conveyance whatsoever (including robbery and theft), as the Government will not under any circumstance be responsible for loss.

SAUL SAMUEL.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.

INDEFEASIBLE AND MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
247, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon. S. D. GORDON, Esq., M.L.C., Chairman.
G. Wigram Allen, Esq., M.P.
The Hon. J. B. Darvall, Esq., Q.C., C.M.G.
M. B. Pell, Esq. (Consulting Actuary).
His Honor Judge Francis
Robert George Massie, Esq.
Sir James Martin, Q.C.
John Fraser, Esq.
A. H. Richardson, Esq.
PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER:
ARTHUR M. A'BECKETT, Esq., F.R.C.S., Eng., 229, Macquarie-street, Sydney.
SOLICITOR: W. W. Billyard, Esq.

Among the advantages offered by this Association are the following :—POLICIES are unchallengeable on any ground, except fraud ; PREMIUMS are moderate and the tables comprehensive ; THE WHOLE OF THE PROFITS belong to the members.
ANNUAL PREMIUMS may be paid by HALF-YEARLY or QUARTERLY instalments.
CLAIMS payable within THIRTY DAYS after proof.
A COMMITTEE of the Board meet daily.
A. H. RICHARDSON,
Managing Director.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1854.

A COLONIAL proprietary (with unlimited liability of shareholders).
Insurances against FIRE risks effected at reduced rates of premium.
ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY for LIFE ASSURANCE and FIDELITY GUARANTEE.

The only Guarantee Society empowered by Special Act—27 VICTORIA—of the New South Wales Parliament to sue and be sued in this colony.

HEAD OFFICE,
17, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.
ANNUAL REVENUE UPWARDS OF .. £300,000
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED BY MORE THAN 1600 SHAREHOLDERS NEARLY £800,000
DIRECTORS:
GENERAL SIR FREDERIC SMITH, K.H., F.R.S., CHAIRMAN.
EDWARD HAMILTON ANSON, Esq., late H.M. Bengal Civil Service.
REV. A. ALSTON, D.D., London.
ALFRED R. BRISTOW, Esq., Admiralty.
R. M. CARTER, Esq., M.P. for Leeds.
EDMUND HEELEY, Esq., Birmingham.
REGINALD READ, Esq., London.

NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.
OFFICES—34, HUNTER-STREET, SYDNEY.
DIRECTORS:
Hon. JOHN HAY, M.L.C. JOHN YOUNG, Esq.
G. O. ALLAN, Esq. C. ROLLESTON, Esq.
GEORGE THORNTON, Esq., J.P.

LIFE ASSURANCE.
This Society, from its peculiar constitution and the large amount of its income, from Premiums, &c., is in a position to transact Life Assurance business upon terms favourable to Assurers.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE.
The European Assurance Society is specially constituted to grant bonds or policies of indemnity to bankers, merchants, public companies, municipal corporations, and others, against losses occasioned by the dishonesty of their employés.
The European is specially authorised by Imperial Parliament to guarantee the fidelity of Government officials.
Government and bank officials are charged the lowest rates of premium.
FREDK. J. JACKSON, Resident Secretary.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA grants indefeasible Policies of Life Assurance, Annuity, and Endowments. Principal Office, 247, George-street, Sydney.

LONDON and LANCASHIRE Fire and Life Insurance Co.'s, W. H. Mackenzie, Jun., agent, 96, Pitt-street.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE CO. (Limited.) Chief Office—35, Cornhill, London. Paid up Capital, £250,000.
W. H. MACKENZIE, JUN., Agent, 96, Pitt-street.

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE CO. of S. A.
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent, 96, Pitt-street.

THE Netherlands-India Marine and Fire Insurance Co. of Batavia. Edward Chapman and Co., agents.

THE UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE, 275, George-street, Sydney.
CAPITAL, £500,000.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon. E. C. Weekes, M.L.C., Chairman.
M. Alexander, Esq. M.L.A. R. T. Moodie, Esq.
W. D. Stewart, Esq. Richard Hill, Esq., M.L.A.
Edward Flood, Esq., M.L.A.
POLICIES issued to cover FIRE or MARINE risks at the lowest current rates of premium.
WILLIAM RAE, Manager.

NORWICH UNION FIRE OFFICE.—SPECIAL NOTICE TO INSURERS.—Permanent Rates are charged by this Office. The rates have not been increased since its establishment in this colony.
ROBERT SEMPILL, Agent.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
Established 1849.
FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, &c.

Principal Office—New Pitt-street, Sydney.

DIRECTORS:
George King, Esq., M.P., Chairman.
Professor John Smith, M.D., Deputy Chairman.
Edwin T. Beilby, Esq. | Boulton Molineaux, Esq.
John Fairfax, Esq. | Samuel Lyons, Esq.

Accumulated and invested fund £700,000
Total annual revenue 200,000

Reserved fund £50,000
Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., may be obtained from the Agents of the Society throughout the colony ; or on application to
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1,945,000. Income, £230,000. Reserve fund, £240,000.

Established in 1803. Losses paid since the foundation of the Society, £3,132,000.
Insurances effected on buildings, merchandise, and ships. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.
FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., Agents, Spring-street, Sydney.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF SYDNEY allows INTEREST on DEPOSITS at the rate of—
6 per cent. per annum, payable in 12 months
5 ditto ditto, ditto 6 ditto
4 ditto ditto, ditto 3 ditto.
By order of the Directors,
C. G. D'ALBEDYHLL, Manager.

THE CITY BANK.—Interest allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the weekly minimum balance at credit of current accounts where such balance does not fall below two hundred pounds.
By order of the Board,
J. THOS. FORD, Manager.
Sydney, 1st July, 1870.

AMUSEMENTS.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS
the popular and elegant comedian.

AGGRAVATING SAM,
received with roars of laughter and applause, will be repeated this evening.
Aggravating Sam....... Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS.
And for the last time here,
JOHN CASPER LAVATER.

THIS EVENING, Thursday,
will be presented,
NOT A BAD JUDGE.
John Casper Lavater ....Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS.

To conclude with a new comedy,
AGGRAVATING SAM.
Aggravating Sam........ Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS.

TO-MORROW, Friday.
COMMAND NIGHT. VICEREGAL VISIT.
For the BENEFIT of
Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS.
A new comedy,
GATHERWOOL.
In all of which Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS will appear.

THEATRE ROYAL ADELPHI.
Lessees .... Harding, Wilson, and Habbe.
Directress .... Miss Rosa Cooper.

Continued success of A PARTY BY THE NAME OF JOHNSTONE, who will appear every evening till further notice.
THIS EVENING, Thursday,
THE LASS OF LANCASHIRE and
A Party by the Name of Johnstone.
The Great Steamboat Scene, and
View of Liverpool.
Painted by Wilson and Habbe.

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS,
ADJOINING VICKERY'S-BUILDINGS,
Pitt-street North.

TO-NIGHT, Thursday, July 28th,
BENEFIT OF HARRY COWLE.

PRIZE CONUNDRUM NIGHT,
for a handsome Watch. All Conundrums must be original, and sent in to Mr. Cowle, Angel Hotel, Pitt-street.

TO-NIGHT,
First and only appearance of
Mademoiselle LA ROSIERRE on the CORDE ELASTIQUE.

TWO CLOWNS TO-NIGHT.
Concluding with a laughable Farce.

CONUNDRUM.

TO-MORROW NIGHT, Friday, July 29th,
New Sensational Piece of the
STEEPLECHASE, or the HARVEST HOME.

GRAND MID-DAY PERFORMANCE,
SATURDAY next, July 30,
to commence at 2.30.
Dress circle, 3s ; stalls, 2s ; pit, 1s.

ANNUAL BALL,
in aid of the Funds
of
ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL,
will take place
at the
MASONIC HALL,
on WEDNESDAY, the 17th August, 1870,
under distinguished Patronage.
Tickets—Double (to admit a lady and gentleman)—25s ; gentleman's, 20s ; and lady's, 10s 6d.
E. HOLLINGDALE, Hon. Treasurer.
JNO. B. MAGNEY, Hon. Secretary.

SKATING.—Under the especial patronage of H. R. H PRINCE ALFRED.—Grand OPENING of the SCHOOL OF ARTS' SKATING RINK, THURSDAY EVENING, August 4.—Mr. A. F. SPILLER, the CHAMPION SKATER of the WORLD, will appear in his Wonderful Performance, as performed on board H. M. Ship Galatea, and at the Opera House, Sydney, to the music of the Galatea's Band, in presence of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Earl of Belmore.
Reserved seats (chairs), 2s ; rink seats, 1s.

"Yesterday evening, Mr. A. F. Spiller and Mr. Horsley gave a farewell performance at St. George's Hall, Beechworth. There was a good house ; and the entertainment was well received. Mr. Spiller, although rather exhausted by a long journey, skated in a wonderful manner to the music from the grand opera of 'The Prophete,' performed by Mr. Horsley. Mr. Spiller, in thanking his audience for the kind reception he had met with in Beechworth, announced that he was about to leave the Ovens district, and would give a final performance in aid of the funds of the Beechworth Hospital this evening. Mr. Spiller has fulfilled the promise he made to the Beechworth public, and has given the handsome sum of over £100 to the various charities and schools. Mr. Spiller leaves with the good wishes of all."—OVENS SPECTATOR.

ST. JAMES'S Temperance Music Hall.—TO-NIGHT, Concert, Farce, Musical Melange, and Lalla Rookh.

SATURDAY NEXT, ALBERT GROUND.

LOYAL (the Miraculous) on the
AERIAL BICYCLE. A FULL PROGRAMME.

The GERMAN BAND will attend.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORKS.
Great success of Mr. PEABODY.
Just added THUNDERBOLT.
Admission, 1s.

CENTENARY MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
Full CHORAL PRACTICE Handel's Messiah, St. James's Schoolroom, THIS EVENING, at 7.30 sharp.
All parties having books will please bring them.
N.B.—Members of the Chorus only admitted.
J. W. HALL, Hon. Sec.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S SCHOOLROOM, BALMAIN.—COMPLIMENTARY TEA PARTY and MUSICAL SOIREE to the Ladies who conducted so successfully the stalls at the late Bazaar, will take place on THURSDAY next, 4th August, at 7.30 p.m.
Tickets, 1s 6d ; children, 1s.
H. PHILLIPS, Hon. Secretary.

FURNITURE, ETC.

CARTER'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, No. 404, George-street, opposite Telegraph Office.
R. T. CARTER,
formerly of John Hill and Company, and late
LAWSON and CARTER,
begs to return sincere thanks to his customers who have so kindly supported him during the time he has been in business, and now desires to inform them and the public generally that he has removed from Jamison-street to No. 404, GEORGE-STREET, opposite Telegraph Office.

IRON BEDSTEADS, from 9s upwards ; mattresses to fit, 9s. H. D. COCKBURN, Park-street.

IRON BEDSTEADS. IRON BEDSTEADS.—WILLIAM TIGHE, 511, Brickfield-hill, is now selling every description of Iron Bedsteads at the lowest prices in Sydney.
Iron bedsteads repaired, altered, or taken in exchange.

SHADE 24 x 18, Show-case, Wardrobe, and long Table, for SALE. Apply at L. LAMY, 370, George-street.

WANTED, to buy FURNITURE and all kinds of portable Property for cash. J. B. North and Co., auctioneers, 278, George-street.

WANTED, to buy Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Sewing Machines, Table Linen, and Household Furniture, of every description. Parties breaking up housekeeping, or removing from the colony, wishing to avoid the publicity of an auction sale, will find the undersigned willing to purchase, for cash, the whole or any part of their furniture.
N.B.—Parties removing from large to smaller houses having surplus or unsuitable furniture, carpets, &c., will find the undersigned ready to purchase or make exchanges for the same.
Hardy, Brothers,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road.

WANTED, to Let out on Hire, 1000 Chairs and 50 Horsehair Couches, at low rates.
Hardy, Brothers,
Auctioneers, brokers, and valuators,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road.

SINGER'S NEW IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, the best, cheapest, most simple and durable of all sewing-machines. STANFORD and CO., Sole Agents, 307, George-street.

SEWING-MACHINES, for domestic use, price £3 5s and upwards. Saddington and Sons, 152, Pitt-street.

WANZER LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, awarded HIGHEST PRIZE at Paris Exhibition, 1867. See ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, December 7, 1867.
GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO.
108, Pitt-street.

SEWING-MACHINES.—The "Improved Wheeler and Wilson" Lock-Stitch MACHINE, £8 10s ; the cheapest and most perfect machine in the colonies ; it will hem, bind, gather, quilt, fell, braid, frill, tuck, &c. Instructions given, without charge, to purchasers. J. B. TICKLE, 311, George-street.

BUILDING MATERIALS, ETC.

PAPERHANGINGS, at cost price. Selling off, on account of leaving the colony. E. CURTISS.

PAPERHANGINGS, cost price.—Call and see the prices before purchasing elsewhere. E. CURTISS.

ESTIMATES given for Painting and Paperhanging, at cost price, to clear out stock. Curtiss, 344, Geo.-st.

MARBLE LIME, ex Fire King, now landing, for delivery, at Depot, 8, King-street West.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Joist, Flooring-Board, Corrugated Iron, 8 and 9 feet lengths. 88, Hunter-st.

HOBART TOWN PALINGS.—Superior 5 and 6 feet. BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB.

FOREIGN and COLONIAL TIMBER of all kinds, DOORS, casements, sashes, mantelpieces, &c., on hand or made to order, of thoroughly seasoned cedar or pine.
GALVANIZED IRON, sheet lead, zinc, nails, screws, &c.
DRAIN PIPES, chimney pots, paving tiles, fire brick, &c.
GOODLET and SMITH, Saw Mills, 483, George-st.

CEDAR SASHES, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12, cheaper than pine sashes. GOODLET and SMITH, 483, Geo.-st.

DOORS, Sashes, Casements, Mouldings, &c., on hand, and made to order. Goodlet and Smith, Vic. Saw M.

500,000 FEET colonial hardwood, cedar, shingles. ROLFE, Circular Qy.

KAURI SPARS and LOGS, cut to order. J. BOOTH and CO., 25, Sussex-street, and Balmain Saw Mills.

SHIPPERS to the ISLANDS are reminded that WOODEN HOUSES are made, all sizes and of the best materials, at JOHN BOOTH and CO.'S, 25, Sussex-street, and Balmain Saw Mills.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—Knight, Bevan, and Sturge's.—The undersigned, as AGENTS, are prepared to enter into contracts for the regular supply of this cement. MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Millinery and Drapery BUSINESS, with or without stock, next Victoria Theatre.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a bargain, the Goodwill, License, &c., of an old-established PUBLIC-HOUSE, near the wharfs ; low rent ; present owner leaving the colony. F. PIERCE, Auctioneer, &c., William-st.

TO CHEMISTS.—For SALE, an old-established retail Drug Business, in one of the leading thoroughfares of the city. Apply, by letter, to J. ROSS, 48, Hunter-street.

BUSINESS for SALE, must be a party with capital ; excellent opportunity for an active business man. Apply to
WM. K. LOCKHEAD, Newcastle.

TO CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS.—For disposal a well-established BUSINESS, in the country ; returns average £1000 per annum. Satisfactory reasons given for disposal. Bona fide purchasers need only apply to ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Pitt-street.

PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, ETC.

FLOUR AND WHEAT.
ADELAIDE FLOUR..Duffield's superfine
Hart's superfine
Magarey's superfine
Duffield's household
Bowman's superfine
Steven's superfine
LAUNCESTON FLOUR
CALIFORNIAN FLOUR..Best brands, in quarter-sacks
MILLING WHEAT ..Adelaide
Launceston
BEILBY and SCOTT.
Pitt-street North, Sydney.

FLOUR AND WHEAT.
BEILBY and SCOTT are in regular receipt of supplies of BREADSTUFFS, the produce of
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
VICTORIA
NEW ZEALAND
TASMANIA, and
NEW SOUTH WALES,
And are at all times prepared to supply the trade and other wholesale purchasers with the various descriptions of cereals produced in these colonies.
WHEAT, milling and seed
FLOUR, superfine, fine, and household.
BEILBY and SCOTT.
Counting-house, Pitt-street North.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, Seconds, Kiln-dried Corn-Flour, &c.
The best and cheapest in Sydney.

JAMES PEMELL and CO., Parramatta-street, and opposite Railway Station Gates, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, best seconds, Kiln-dried Corn Flour, &c.
Best quality, lowest prices.

FOR SALE—Coir fibre, kerosene oil, rice, tapioca, cassia, cinnamon, nutmegs, cloves, Java and peaberry coffee, and gunpowder tea. Ex Western Star, from Ceylon direct, plantation coffee of very superior quality.
F. G. LENDER and CO.

WM. HARDY and CO., Commission Agents, 450, Pitt-street, Haymarket,
have on SALE
Prime samples of
Wingecarribee potatoes
Oats, and swede turnips.
Also
Meadow hay, rye grass, and clover, &c.

LIVERPOOL Coarse SALT, in 3-bushel sacks, to land ex Commissary. HENRY BELL, Pitt-street.

POTATOES.—Prime samples, Circular Head's, lowest market price. Wilson, Hardy, and Co., Market Wf.

SWALLOW and ARIELL'S celebrated BISCUITS ; G. Bencraft and Co.'s Victorian oatmeal, in 7, 14, and 28 lb. bags ; mottled, household, toilet, and soft soaps ; Melbourne moulds, Cheshire and N. W. cheese, Nova candles ; muscatels, half boxes ; confectionery, cocoa, and sarsaparilla. W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-street.

BARBARY ALMONDS ex C. Thompson.—A few casks. W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-street.

3009 DOZEN Fresh EGGS, only 9d per dozen, C. KIDMAN'S, S. H. R., & Branch Shops.

NEW Californian Flour on SALE, in quarter-sacks. EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO., 139, Pitt-street.

ADELAIDE Superfine FLOUR.—Hart's, Colman's, Bowman's, Noarlunga, Alexander's ; also household.
C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

FLOUR.—Victorian and Californian on SALE.
C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, ETC.

CHEAP DRESS FABRICS.
DAVID JONES and CO.'S first shipment for
SPRING, 1870,
per COMMISSARY and CENTURION,
being now in the harbour, they have, THIS DAY, made large reductions in the prices of all DRESS FABRICS remaining over, and would particularise
FANCY and GRANITE REPS,
at
TEN SHILLINGS AND NINE PENCE 12 yards.
PLAIN POPLINS AND CAMLETS,
at
TWELVE SHILLINGS AND NINE PENCE, 12 yards
EXTRA CAMLETS and FRENCH REPS,
at
FOURTEEN SHILLINGS AND NINE PENCE,
12 yards
FRENCH SERGARETTAS (very choice),
SIXTEEN SHILLINGS AND NINE PENCE,
full dress.

Ladies requiring INEXPENSIVE and REALLY SERVICEABLE DRESSES to FINISH the SEASON are politely desired to inspect the above.

THE CHEAPEST GOODS IN SYDNEY, at J. WETHERILL'S, 235, Pitt-street.

5000 print dresses, 1s 11½d
3000 derry ditto, 2s 6d
700 blue striped ditto, 2s 11d
1000 Scotch gingham, 2s 11d
6200 delaine ditto, 2s 6d
950 glace linen ditto, 3s 11d
1700 broget ditto, 1s 11½d
3000 French delaine, 9½d

4000 mattress ticks, 4½d
7000 huckaback, 4½d
700 coloured terry, 1s 11d
500 yak shawls, 8s 11d
400 patent velvet, 1s 11d
1300 print jackets, 1s 11d
7300 card buttons, 6d
900 skirts, 1s 11d.

MEN'S CLOTHING, MEN'S CLOTHING,
at
REDUCED PRICES!!!

BOYS' CLOTHING
at
REDUCED PRICES!!!

Note the Name— RUSH and ROUSSEAU,
618 and 620, Brickfield-hill, George-street.

LADIES' and gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs, hemmed ; ditto ditto ditto Silk Umbrellas, very cheap ; ditto ditto ditto cotton and merino Hosiery.
W. C. KELK, nearly opposite Royal Hotel.

ELEGANCE
and
DURABILITY,
with
ECONOMY,
IN GENTLEMEN'S APPAREL.

J. TURNER, PRACTICAL TAILOR, IMPORTER OF WOOLLENS, &c.,
MARKET CLOTH HALL, 484, GEORGE-STREET,
respectfully invites the PUBLIC to TAKE SAMPLES
of
HIS NEW and VERY CHOICE GOODS,
with
PRICES of each MARKED thereon to ORDER,
and to
SEE for THEMSELVES the
Very SUPERIOR STYLE and WORKMANSHIP
of all Goods MADE at the
above FASHIONABLE TAILORING EMPORIUM,
where every GARMENT is not only
WELL MADE, but WELL SHRUNK, and a
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED,
at
PRICES MUCH LOWER
than those who have to pay the importer's profit on their goods can possibly afford.

Please note the above and that
TURNER'S
MARKET CLOTH HALL,
484, George-street,
opposite
FRUIT MARKETS,
is not now in the CORNER, the adjoining premises being placed back to the proper alignment.

S[illegible] of the best Irish linen. M. A. HUGHES, Shirt Manufacturer, 590, George-street, near Bathurst-street.

W. HOWES, Tailor.—Best materials, fit, and workmanship ; lowest charges. 88, King-street.

HAVE you seen the Material for £3 10s Suits, at HOWES'S? It will excite your wonder.

THEN Go and see what you have never seen before in quality, at £3 10s per Suit, at HOWES'S.

BEATS EVERYTHING in the colony. The stuff HOWES is making into £3 10s SUITS.

IF YOU require nothing get samples from HOWES and compare with any other house.

A CLIMAX TO COMPETITION.—Get samples. "Samples are the thing wherein to catch the cheapness of the thing."—Shakespeare (slightly altered).
W. HOWES, 88, King-street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A ONE-HORSE BROUGHAM wanted. Apply by letter, stating price to Z. D., HERALD Office.

A SHETLAND PONY WANTED. Apply at the Volunteer Club.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES.—Best quality.
ALL SIGHTS, 10s 6d PER PAIR.
W. MAC DONNELL and CO., 326, George-street.

DRAY.—Wanted, to purchase a good town DRAY. Charles Mossman, Patent Slip Wharf.

EMPTY Tin-lined CASES for SALE, all sizes.
B. BRAUN, 349, George-street.

TO SPORTSMEN.—Pair Cocker SPANIELS, thoroughbred, £10.
Double-barrelled gun, 10 bore.
WM. HARDY and CO.

CHALK and WHITING on SALE. Goodlet and Smith, 483, George-street.

MATRIMONY.—A young Man of business habits, in comfortable circumstances, is anxious to meet with a Protestant young Lady, well domesticated ; dark complexion preferred ; cartes de visite exchanged. Address, stating age, to Confidence, Post Office.
Open for a week.

TO CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS.—WANTED, to purchase a set of neatly-labelled Druggist's SHOP BOTTLES. Apply S. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, to hire a lock-stich MACHINE, with view to purchase. 17, Buckingham.-street, Str. Hill.

WANTED, to SELL a large Pet KANGAROO, 12 months old. Apply 98, Campbell-st., Sydney.

WANTED, Fancy Fowls, Spanish Dorkings, Cochins, and Polands. 213, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, to buy 3 TABLES, 16 feet long, by 2.6 wide. Apply to L. Lamy, 370, George-street.

WANTED, a Coaching Stallion ; also, 20 young broken in Mares or Horses. Gibson, 282, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a second-hand LATHE. J. Gray, 26, Burton-street.

WANTED, the Public to Lunch at the Hamburgh Hotel, King-street. Soup and ale included, 9d.

WANTED, a Tallow PRESS ; new or second-hand. Apply L. Uhde and Co., Haymarket.

WANTED, a LADY to adopt a child. Apply 42, South Head Road.

WANTED, one or two acres of LAND, with or without cottage, near Sydney. Apply by letter, stating terms, F., 138, Castlereagh-street North.

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC.

A FIRST-CLASS MACHINIST disengaged. Apply for address, 443, Castlereagh-street South.

AN APPRENTICE wanted to the millinery. Mrs. Way, 261, 263, and 265, Pitt-street.

A YOUNG LADY, experienced in tuition, desires ENGAGEMENT, as Morning or Daily Governess, in or near Sydney. F. W., HERALD Office.

CANDIDATES for the office of COMPUTER in the Government Observatory, Sydney, are invited to send in their APPLICATIONS, in writing, on or before August 5th, 1870, addressed to me, at the Observatory.
H. C. RUSSELL.
Government Observatory, Sydney, July 20, 1870.

QUARTZ MINING.—Wanted, a MAN, with about £100 capital, thoroughly understanding quartz reefs, to proceed immediately with the Advertiser to inspect Reefs already proved to be gold-bearing to the extent of from 2 to 5 oz. to the ton. Apply to-morrow, making appointment for the afternoon, to J. S., at Sendon's, stationer, George-street, before 1 p.m. ; none but really practical men need apply.

PUPIL TEACHER required in a Ladies' School. Apply Thursday and Friday. 3, Argyle-st., Miller's Pt.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, smart pushing SALESMAN. Coleman, 612, Brickfield-hill.

TO DRAPERS.—Thomson and Giles have a VACANCY in the Lace Department.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—Wanted, to learn the art. Address, stating terms and cost of fit-out, on or before August 5th, Q. R. S., Post Office, Sydney.

WANTED, CARPENTER and JOINERS. Hardaker, opp. Congregational church, Newtown.

WANTED, a BRASS-FINISHER ; one accustomed to gasfitting. Apply J. A. Penson, 351, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a CARPENTER, to do a job. American Restaurant, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, 2 MACHINISTS for Crimean shirts. No. 70, Crown-street North.

WANTED, a good GASFITTER. Apply L. Swan, 155, Pitt-street.

WANTED, first-class GROCER for Dubbo. Apply 89, York-street.

WANTED, two first-class MACHINISTS, for Singer's No. 2 ; constant employment. 402, Geo.-st.

WANTED, FITTER, one accustomed to balcony work. To a good hand, a prospect of permanency. Apply 9 to 10, at 32, Park-street.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION wanted, by a Cook ; unexceptional references. Also Parlourmaid. Mrs. Bradford, 51, Wm.-st.

WANTED, by a respectable Person, a SITUATION as Housekeeper. A. B., 488, Crown-st., Surry H.

WANTED, by a respectable young Man, a SITUATION, as Coachman, or to assist in a garden. Address Mr. Graham, seedsman, New Market.

WANTED, by a respectable Married Couple, without incumbrance, SITUATIONS ; Man, as Coachman, or otherwise useful ; Woman, thorough Housemaid or Plain Cook. T. A. C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a respectable young Man, a SITUATION as thorough Indoor Servant, in or out of livery, town or country ; or Waiter on a job at the Exhibition or in a private hotel or club ; age 30. Open to an engagement for a week. Address to A. Z., 67, Judge-street, Woolloomooloo-street, Woolloomooloo.

£5 WILL be given for SITUATION in store or warehouse. Good references. Work, HERALD.

SERVANTS WANTED.

WANTED, an active young Woman as General SERVANT (Protestant). 10 to 11, at 29, Clarence-st.

WANTED, a MAN to assist in Butchering, must understand salting. J. Beattie, butcher, Balmain.

WANTED, for the country, a GIRL, of 14. Mrs. Walters, Morvale, Newtown, near Railway Bridge.

WANTED, a GIRL, to assist in housework. Apply Mrs. G. S. Bagot, Bourke-street, near Stanley-st.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. Peterson, Glebe Cottage, Double Bay Hill.

WANTED, an honest active GIRL. Apply A. Negus, painter, Upper James-street, Botany Rd.

WANTED, an active BOY, at Cropley's Boot Shop. 798, George-street South.

WANTED, a young MAN, accustomed to Butchering. Burt, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, an active young Man, as COACHMAN. M. Gilhooley, surgeon, 10 o'clock, this morning.

WANTED, a GIRL, to nurse a baby in the daytime. Apply 292, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 142, Phillip-street.

WANTED, a single Man, as Kitchen GARDENER, to milk, general useful. 12 p.m., 126, South H. Rd.

WANTED, a MAN to repair a rough fence, 61, Upper Fort-street. Apply 11 o'clock, this day.

WANTED, a strong tidy GIRL, of 14, generally useful. Apply Mrs. Alfred Allen, Marrickville.

WANTED, in a family of 2, a General SERVANT. Mrs. James, 167, Premier-ter., William-street.

WANTED, a tidy GIRL. Apply between 9 and 1, at 268, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a Laundress and Housemaid ; also House and Parlour Maid (Protestant). 98, Elizabeth-st.

WANTED, RUNNER for boarding-house ; one who understands horses. Apply 159, Clarence-street.

WANTED, Female, as General SERVANT. Apply after 10, 369, Elizabeth-street South.

WANTED, a single Man, as GROOM. C. Kinsela, 363, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a young GIRL, to mind a Baby. Apply 213, Goulburn-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a tidy GIRL, as General Servant. Mrs. Gray, 4, Blyth-terrace, Kent-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. 5, Wynyard-square. References required.

WANTED, a young MAN, used to driving a baker's cart. Apply J. Bennett, 150, South Head Road.

WANTED, COOK and LAUNDRESS, General Servants, Nurses, &c. 221, Campbell-street.

WANTED, a useful GIRL, for house work. F. Butcher, 82, South Head Road.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. American Hotel, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a competent COOK and HOUSEMAID. Apply to Mrs. Thompson, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, an active Girl, as General SERVANT. Apply 151, Castlereagh-street North.

WANTED, a respectable BOY, accustomed to a shop. 678, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Hunter-street, next Kummerer's wool stores, between Pitt and Castlereagh streets.

WANTED, a single MAN, to look after a horse, milk a cow, and job in the garden ; good reference required. Apply between 10 and 11 o'clock, at Sullivan and Tindale's, 388, George-street.

WANTED, a respectable Person, to take charge of an infant ; must be resident in a healthy suburb of Sydney, or in the country ; reference required. Address, stating terms, A. B., Post Office, Sydney.

APARTMENTS, BOARD & RESIDENCE.

APARTMENTS and large BEDROOM vacant. 126, Castlereagh-street North, near Hunter-street.

APARTMENTS.—Suite Vacant ; also separate Bedrooms, board, bath, &c. 209, Macquarie-st. North.

A LARGE Front BEDROOM vacant ; beautiful harbour views. 2, Rialto-terrace, Upper William-st. S.

A COMFORTABLE HOME for Gentlemen ; bath. Stabling if required. 88, Elizabeth-street North.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM for a single Man ; rent, 5s. per week. 165, York-street.

A COMFORTABLE Home for a Gentleman. 159, Elizabeth-street, facing Hyde Park.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM for a Gentleman ; 5s. Kent House, Kent and Bathurst streets.

A COMFORTABLE Bedroom for a Gentleman, board as required. 90, Hunter-street, near Macquarie-st.

APARTMENTS, &c., Pembroke House, 215, Macquarie-street, opposite Legislative Assembly.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for Married Couple or Gentlemen. 178, Flora-terrace, Woolloomooloo-st.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Vacancies at Mrs. O'Hara's, 19, Charlotte-place ; bath. Terms, mod.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, for Gentleman or Lady and Gentleman. 5, Richmond-terrace, in Domain.

BOARD and Residence for families and gentlemen. Mrs. Dobson's, Park House, 27, Park-st. Terms, md

DARLINGHURST.—A lady, engaged during the day, can be accommodated with partial Board and Residence, pleasant situation ; terms moderate. 256 Darlinghurst-road, near South Head Road.

FURNISHED ROOMS, to LET. 128, Elizabeth-street, off King-street.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, Stables, to LET 23, Cowper-terrace, Church-hill.

FURNISHED ROOM to LET, with or without Board. 47, Hunter-street, near the Club Hotel.

WANTED, 2 or 3 roomed HOUSE. T. H., Post Office, Sydney.

WANTED, furnished Bed and Sitting ROOMS, with use of kitchen. D. R. G., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a HOUSE, with a large yard or paddock, suitable for a Dairy. M. M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, for a permanent tenant, HOUSE, of six rooms, kitchen, and washhouse, with good drying-ground ; within easy walking distance of the city. Rent not to exceed £70 per annum. Open for a week. Address Z. H., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a HOUSE of about 8 rooms, with bathroom and good yard or garden, about half-a-mile from the Cathedral. Rent, about £80 per annum. Apply Mr. A. J. Watt, 534, George-street.

TO LET.

ASHFIELD.—To LET, close to the Station, first-class HOUSES. M. Boylson.

AT "THE CORNER" of King and George streets.—To LET, the SHOP now occupied by Mr. Best ; best position in the city. Apply F. Lassetter and Co., 421, George-street.

BALMAIN EAST.—To LET, a comfortable HOUSE, of 5 rooms, kitchen, wash-house ; good yard ; view of the harbour, and bathing-house on the property. William Looke, Looke's Wharf.

BURWOOD.—CHANGE OF AIR.—That newly-erected commodious RESIDENCE, now occupied by Mr. Stubbs, to LET, at a moderate rental, for six months or a term. City Mart, George-street.

COTTAGE, containing drawing and dining rooms, four bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, and servant's room ; yard and garden ; Edgecliff Road, Woollahra ; close to 3d omnibus. To LET, at £80 a-year. Apply to Lennon and Cape, 136, Pitt-street.

HOUSES to LET, 4 and 5 rooms, 13s. and 14s. per week. Apply at Royal Blue House, 170, Pitt-st.

HOUSE to LET in Woodstock-terrace, Underwood-street, Paddington, containing 6 rooms, kitchen, pantry ; large yard and shed, with water laid on ; rent, 17s per week. Apply to Mrs. Taylor, on the premises ; or Mr. Taylor, Market Wharf.

MARRICKVILLE.—To LET, that newly-erected handsome Cottage RESIDENCE and GROUNDS, with all convenience, paddocks, ten acres, &c., at present occupied by Mr. Thompson. Apply R. F. Stubbs and Co.

NORTH SHORE.—To LET, the HOUSE and GROUNDS, known as "Fernhill," near Kirribilli Point ; the house, which is built of stone, contains five rooms, besides kitchen, pantry, and storeroom ; there is a stone verandah, nine feet wide, round two sides of the house, and the grounds are most tastefully laid out. Apply on the premises, or to C. J. Roberts, corner of George and Market streets.

PETERSHAM.—To LET, near the Station, a newly-erected Family RESIDENCE, containing 6 rooms and kitchen, with front and back balconies, &c., &c. Apply Kew Cottage, Petersham, or at 621, George-street, Sydney.

SIX-ROOM COTTAGE to LET, Cowper-st., Waverley, with stable, coach-house, and garden. J. Vickery.

TO LET, No. 177, Premier-terrace, William-street, rooms, &c. ; rent low. J. S. Harrison, 267, Geo.-st.

TO LET or SELL, a neat detached Stone COTTAGE of four rooms. F. Rex, Randwick, near High Cross.

TO LET, No. 150, ALBERTO-TERRACE, Darlinghurst. Apply 442, George-st., next Royal Hotel.

TO LET, HOUSE and SHOP, opposite Christ Church, George-street South. Key next door.

TO LET, Cigar SHOP, Counter, Shelving, and Gas Fittings. Apply No. 200, Georges-street North.

TO LET, STABLES, at Surry Hills ; 6s per week. Apply H. Vaughan, 149, King-street East.

TO LET, new HOUSES, 5 and 7 rooms, Winslow-terrace, Rushcutter's Bay ; water ; moderate rents.

TO LET, No. 2, Exeter VILLA, Snail's Bay, Balmain, 6 rooms ; rent, 20s. G. Elworthy, 381, George-st.

TO LET, SHOP in Woolloomooloo-street, 16s. Apply Paddington Brewery, South Head Road.

TO LET, 3 and 4 roomed HOUSES, stable, near Exhibition Building. Shine, Rising Sun, Elizabeth-st.

TO LET, 27, West-street, Darlinghurst, 5 rooms and kitchen. Apply W. Cullum, Darlinghurst Road.

TO LET, 156, Clarence-street, HOUSE, 8 rooms. F. Pierce, auctioneer, &c., William-street.

TO LET, a 4-roomed HOUSE, West-street ; rent 12s. F. Pierce, house agent, William-street.

TO LET, comfortable HOUSE, 2 large rooms, kitchen, oven, &c., 6s 6d, 7s, 8s. 10, Marshall-st., Surry Hills.

TO LET, a snug PUBLIC-HOUSE, close neighbourhood. F. Pierce, hotel broker, &c., William-street.

TO LET, No. 46, Dowling-street, Cowper Wharf. F. and E. Cole, stationers, 380, George-street.

TO LET, the GALATEA HOTEL, Hunter-street, either as hotel or business premises. Apply G. Wangenheim, Hotel de Paris, King-street.

TO LET, No. 3, Mountview-terrace, Riley-street, near Albion-street, having extensive views, and in a respectable locality ; rent, 18s ; all taxes paid. Apply at the above ; or Temperance Hall, Pitt-street.

TO LET, 420, Pitt-street (presently occupied by the Rev. John Graham), comprising 10 rooms, coach-house and stable, and every convenience for a respectable family ; rent, £2 per week. Apply H. Gibson, 282, Pitt-st.

[illegible] street, near Savings' Bank [illegible] DWELLING, George-street, suitable for drapery or any business. Rent very low. Apply H. Vaughan, 149, King-street East.

TO LET, the old-established PUBLIC-HOUSE known as the Blue Bell, corner Sussex and Erskine streets ; present occupant retiring from business ; first-rate opportunity. H. Vaughan, 149, King-street East.

TO LET, a SHOP and six rooms ; also, several HOUSES, large and small, at moderate rents, in different parts of the city. Apply William H. Hillas, 213, Clarence-street.

TO LET, No. 24, Railway-place, off Devonshire-street, 5 rooms and kitchen, grates, buffets, and every convenience. Rent will be moderate. Apply William H. Hillas, 213, Clarence-street.

TO LET, a comfortable COTTAGE, in Botany-street, near the entrance to Moore Park ; 4 lofty rooms, grates, &c. ; kitchen and servant's room ; large yard ; back entrance. Apply William H. Hillas, 213, Clarence-street.

TO LET, on 1st January, 1871, Business PREMISES, in George-street, consisting of extensive ground floor, office accommodation, with large store, cellars, coach-house, stabling. Apply Box 291, General Post Office.

TO LET, HOUSE, No. 19, O'Connell-street, 8 rooms, partly furnished, kitchen, and large yard ; suitable for business ; with every convenience. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, DUNTOCHER LODGE, Glenmore Road, 7 rooms, kitchen, pantries, &c., with coach-house and stabling ; has a nice garden and commands a magnificent view. Rent low. J. S. Harrison, 267, George-street.

TO LET, HOUSE, at the corner of Crescent and Kent streets, containing shop and eighteen rooms, in thorough order ; would answer admirably for a boarding house. Apply to Raynes, Treeve, and Co., Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a first-class PUBLIC-HOUSE, centrally situated ; ill health is the cause of leaving. Apply J. Rothwell, saddler, next Square and Compass, Haymarket.

TO BE LET, at Newcastle, the large and commodious Family Hotel, known as the ROYAL EXCHANGE, in consequence of the ill health of the wife of the present proprietor. Immediate possession can be given, and all particulars on application to J. Hollinshed, Newcastle.

TO LET, in Macquarie-street, nearly opposite the Legislative Council, one of those first-class newly-erected HOUSES, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern improvements, containing eight rooms, bathroom, pantry fitted with shelves ; kitchen, with one of the best ranges ; scullery, with copper boiler ; two yards, back entrance, and other conveniences, water and gas laid on, and the premises are thoroughly drained. Apply to James Mullins, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

OFFICES to LET, lately occupied by Messrs. Curtis and Gannon, solicitors, 170, Pitt-street.

OFFICES, in George-street.—2 large Rooms ; to permanent tenant, cheap rent. A Cubitt, Bridge-street.

OFFICES TO LET, at 247, George-street, Nos. 2 and 3 on second floor of Belmore-chambers, lately occupied as the Necropolis Office, with fireproof safe, use of lavatory, closets, &c. ; water laid on. Apply on the premises ; or to the Under-Secretary for Lands.

SPACIOUS STORES to LET. Apply J. Partridge, Bathurst-street.

TO LET, GROCERY STORE, in working order ; rent low. Apply 41, Parramatta-street.

TO BE LET, those eligible STORES, 88, Clarence-street, recently occupied by Dangar, Dangar, and Co. For particulars apply to Dangar, Gedye, and Co., 21, Macquarie-place.

GLASS WORKS and portion Wentworth Wharf to LET : water frontage. D. Wilson, on premises.

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